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East Europe Report

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EAST EUROPE REPORT

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AGRICULTURE

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

ALTERNATIVE FUELS DEVELOPED FOR USE IN AGRICULTURAL VEHICLES

Compressed, Liquefied Methane Used

East Berlin AGRATECHNIK in German Vol 36 No 4, Apr 86 pp 147-150

[Article by I. Irmischer, Dr.-Ing., KDT, Engineering College Berlin-Wartenberg, Dept. of Plant Production Mechanization: "Perspectives for the Application of Alternative Fuels in GDR Agriculture"]

[Text] National Economic Results and Trends for the Perspective Use of Combustion Engines

In many sectors of national economy, drive systems of unlimited mobility are an absolute must. Among these is agrotechnology (particularly agriculture and transportation). According to the state of the art and science this task can be met on a national economic scale--until the year 2000 and possibly far beyond--only by the piston combustion engine. This observation results from the assessment of mobile engine systems according to the following criteria:

--Characteristic of energy conversion

- $M_{\max} = f(n)$
- $N_{\text{tot}} = f(M, n)$

--Mass, volume, model

--Energy availability

- Delivery to operator and to the machine
- Energy storage (amount, mass, volume)

--Cost for acquisition, operation and repair

--Control and maintenance expenditure,

automation capability

--Reliability, useful life, suitability for

regeneration or repair, respectively

--Starting performance

--Availability

--Protective quality

--Noise and substance emission

--Oscillation behavior

--Intermittent operating behavior.

The chief advantage of combustion engines versus electromotors consists in the effective possibilities for storing energy in a chemically combined form in preferably liquid hydrocarbons which can be carried in simple tanks as Diesel or carburetor fuels, respectively. The predominant role played by Diesel and Otto-motors as compared to other combustion motors, as e.g. rotary piston engines and gas turbines, can be found in a variety of advantages. Among these are efficiency, reliability and useful life, as well as overall cost.

One should not underestimate the fact that the existing infrastructure is geared toward vehicles and self-propelled machines equipped with liquid fuel reciprocal piston engines. Basic conversions would affect broad sectors of the national economy: the power industry, fuel industry, motor industry including their specialized subcontractor industries, the gas station system, the maintenance operations and the user himself.

The following development trends are obviously of significance:

--The economical use of conventional fuels is of exceptional significance. Therefore a worldwide effort is being made

- to reduce to practice on a broad scope a new generation of motors with noticeable improvements with regard to their fuel economy and anti-pollution properties.
- to critically increase overall efficiency of machine systems, the objective being, where motors are concerned, operation within a range of lowest specific fuel consumption
- to perform service and maintenance in such a way as to always make possible a technically troublefree operation
- to design utilization such that overall energy consumption is minimal with maximum results that are still affordable from a national economical aspect.

- Because of the fossil character of the basis of conventional fuels the fuel industry makes a great effort toward more effective exploitation of available (preferably local) energy carriers and those liberated by substitution in other sectors. A process is underway, long-term, of a transition to partial production of conventional fuels from alternative raw materials. This includes synthetic fuels from coal and in a certain sense also more indepth cracking of crude oil.
- The exploitation of non-fossil energy carriers in the mobile sector is limited primarily to regrowing raw materials, i.e. biomass. First consideration as fuels or starting products for these is given to biogas, ethanol and plant oils. However, availability of these energy carriers is limited. Intelligent decisions will therefore have to be made regarding their use as alternative fuel.
- Commercial and economically advantageous production of hydrogen or hydrocarbons based on water and carbon dioxide with the help of nuclear energy sources can achieve fundamental significance viewed long-range, but numerous related problems have yet to be solved (manufacture, marketing, storage and warehousing, motor combustion).
- As a temporary solution for the longer range, previously less utilized fossil energy carriers are being discussed as fuels for specific requirements and are in fact used already or else refined to obtain these (propane-butane liquid gas, natural gas, methanol). As a result it is possible to at the same time achieve positive effects with respect to the reduction of the emission of pollutants.

Demands Upon Fuels for Engines with Internal Combustion

During the course of the more than 100-year development of the piston combustion engine the widely used carburetor and Diesel fuels have proven to be the optimum ones. Because of their fossil base and the in part toxic waste gas constituents the other fuels--though previously known and even tried and tested in part, yet until now more disadvantageous overall--are being discussed as alternative fuels under evaluation criteria of changed emphasis. Table 1 contains a comparison among various fuels.

Because of the internal combustion process, Diesel and Otto engines place relatively high demands upon the quality of the fuels to be used. The fuels can be rated according to the following criteria:

- Energy storage capacity
High lower calorific value; high density; adequate shelf life
- Favorable properties regarding supply from the energy storage to the combustion chamber, good mixture-forming capacity, dosing capability

Defined viscosity; defined distillation characteristics; defined, not too great a heat of vaporization; defined vapor pressure; possibly lubricity (injection elements, two-stroke gasoline lubrication); non-aggressive, non-residue forming; no undissolved impurities; pure substances or homogeneous mixtures of substances, respectively; cold- and heat-resistance

--Reaction characteristics

Theoretic air requirement and mixture calorific value; ignition limits; defined ignition behavior, i.e., high anti-knock resistance (RON/MON) for Otto engines or good capacity for auto-ignition (CaZ) for Diesel engines; defined burn-through behavior; complete combustion into non-toxic or only slightly toxic fluid, primarily gaseous products which neither separately nor together have an aggressive or residue-forming effect

--Manageability

Protective quality; low toxicity; cold- and heat-resistance; storing stability; scope of required special technology; flame and explosion hazard

--Availability and cost.

Alternative Energy Sources in the Agricultural Sector and Their Rating as Base Materials for the Manufacture of Fuels

The alternative energy sources in the agricultural sector are based on the constantly regrowing biomass, i.e. they are regenerative energy sources. Principally, a large number of agricultural products and waste matter is suited as energy carrier. The priority given to food and fodder production limits energetic exploitation, however. The following energy carriers in particular are being discussed internationally:

--Biogas derived from the anerobic fermentation of vegetable waste, from liquid manure, sewage and domestic refuse

--Ligneous waste

--Starchy biomass and that containing sugar and cellulose as base material for ethanol fermentation

--Vegetable oils.

TABLE 1. Review of Various Fuels for Combustion Motors (as per [1 to 7]).

Fuel	MON/RON	H_u		Tank(Example)	Energy Density in Tank		
		$\frac{MJ}{kg}$	$\frac{MJ}{m^3}$ 1.N.		$\frac{MJ}{l}$ net	$\frac{MJ}{l}$ gross	$\frac{MJ}{kg}$ gross
Liquid Fuels							
DK 1,*	CaZ=45	40.6...	44.4-	Sheet Metal Tank	35.5	35.3	40.5...44.3
TGL 4938							
VK,**	84/88...	92	42.7...43.6-	Sheet Metal Tank	31.4	31.2	42.6...43.5
TGL 6428							
Methanol	95/114	19.7	-	Sheet Metal Tank	15.7	15.5	19.6
Ethanol	95/111	26.8	-	Sheet Metal Tank	21.3	21.1	26.7
Rape Seed							
Oil		40.6	-	Sheet Metal Tank	35.3	35.3	40.5
Gas Fuels							
Methane	115/125	49.9	35.8	Pressure Tank(20 MPa)	7.1	6	5.7
				Cryotank(80% filling)	16.5	13	13.5
Propane-	97...103/	46.1		Pressure Tank	20.9	16	20
Butane-	125			for Liquid Gas			
Liquid Gas,							
TGL 3073							
Generator	90...100		5	Wood Container	11.5		(Trailer)
Gas				(Beech)	8 ¹⁾		11.5
							8 ¹⁾
Hydrogen		119.6	10.8	Pressure Tank(20MPa)	2.15	1.8	1.7
				Cyrotank(80% filling)	6.8	5.5	5.5
				Metal Hydride Tank			2.4...10
as a comparison:Lead							
				Accumulator		0.35	0.1

1) Effective value at a carburetion efficiency of 0.7

* DK = DF = Diesel fuel

** VK = CF = Carburetor fuel or motor fuel

It is apparent from this listing that only biogas is actually of interest to the GDR. In other countries, however, who have more abundant vegetation and a surplus of agricultural products, the options are more favorable including the growing of field crops for the purpose of energetic exploitation as well as biogas fermentation for which certain temperature regimes are optimum. A study done by the Academy of Agricultural Sciences of the GDR [8] shows that in GDR agriculture there are 209 sites where the production of biogas based on liquid manure from animal production facilities is expedient, i.e. a gross production of 200 million m³ i.N. annually would be possible. All restrictions, especially conservation of soil fertility through proper manure management, were taken into account. Furthermore, a biogas yield of up to 65 million m³ i.N. annually is possible from water resources [9] and garbage dumps. Net biogas production could thus reach a ratio in the GDR's energy balance on the order of magnitude of 0.1 percent. With the same biogas volume one percent, at the most, of the present demand for conventional fuels could be replaced. Nevertheless, the non-fossil energy carrier biogas should not be underestimated for it is high-quality, simultaneous treatment of liquid manure surplus is combined with its generation from liquid manure, and it occurs as byproduct in water-resource and municipal management.

The simplest utilization of biogas is for heating purposes. Another possibility is the so-called power-heat coupling, with biogas being employed as fuel for a stationary combustion engine normally used to drive a generator, and the heat that is discharged via the coolant and the waste gases being used for heat purposes. In this case the total efficiency is very high (0.7 to 0.9). By employing a heat pump instead of a generator a maximum of effective heat can be made available.

Another possible application is the use of biogas as alternative fuel for mobile combustion engines. This requires a refining process:

1. Refinement Stage: Methane Compressed Gas

The biogas must be desulfurized and subject to CO₂-scrubbing. If necessary, additional attendant materials, e.g. water and solid particles, have to be removed in order to obtain sufficiently pure methane. For storage in mobile machines a compression to 15 to 20 MPa is expedient. Nevertheless, considerable losses are unavoidable with respect to the stored amount of energy (roughly 50 percent) and because of mass and volume of the pressure gas cylinders. It is inadequate for mobile farm machinery except for transport vehicles operated within the area of the respective biogas plant site. Mobile refueling systems are not sensible for energy reasons [10, 11].

2. Refinement Stage: Methane Liquid Gas

Due to the liquefaction of methane and its storage in cryotanks it is possible to very advantageously store methane in a vehicle or self-propelled farm machinery, respectively. A high degree of purity is required for the methane used. One must also take into account the expenditure for liquefaction and refueling technology including the

required safety measures. In spite of this, this concept appears to be promising. Steinmetz [12] reports on initial solutions of vehicular engineering. Mobile refueling is also conceivable.

3. Refinement Stage: Methanol

Theoretically, methane lends itself to methanol synthesis as it is commonly practiced. Methanol is viewed as a promising alternative fuel to be handled similarly to commercial Diesel and carburetor fuels. However, research has revealed that methanol synthesis is not meaningful unless it is done on an industrial scale. Facilities on the order as would be suitable for the largest biogas plants (production or processing of 10,000 m³ i.N. of methane daily) are not realizable from the aspect of chemical engineering.

Overall, it becomes evident that biogas should be used primarily as a heating gas as well as also in power-heat coupling. Application as alternative fuel for mobile combustion engines is of secondary significance: if the entire biogas production of agriculture were used to substitute DF (Diesel fuel) and taking into account an expenditure of energy of 8 percent for comparison, an energy loss of 8.5 percent resulting from the reduction of effective mass and 10 percent for other losses resulting from decreased efficiency as compared to the Diesel process plus additional trips for more frequent refueling, then a replacement could be achieved of 57,000 metric t annually of DF. Because of the other utilization possibilities for biogas a substitution might be practically possible of 0.5 to 1 percent of today's DF consumption by the GDR agriculture.

In agriculture and forestry especially a relatively high number of ligneous wastes are available which cannot be used otherwise. Therefore, the utilization of this waste for the operation of vehicle wood gas generators has been discussed and practiced at times. It has to be noted, though, that conventional wood gas generators place specific demands upon the wood. This applies both for the type of wood and the size of the pieces, meaning that actually waste wood would first have to be cut accordingly, dried and, in many cases, made into briquets. Furthermore, compared to DF or CF (carburetor fuel), because of the low calorific value and the conversion losses in a wood gas generator, five times the mass of wood has to be carried along, which--if packing is such that there is no space loss--amounts to about six to eight times the volume of the tank. In addition, a wood gas generator has to be installed with gas cooler, gas purifier and other auxiliary equipment for which 8 to 16 kg of mass per kW of engine output have to be calculated [13]. Engine output is reduced by 20 to 30 percent.

Ethanol and vegetable oils can be manufactured by conventional methods. Because of its specific characteristics, ethanol requires a special engine, with conditions of use closely approximating those for methanol. The lower calorific value compared to conventional fuels can be balanced by a correspondingly larger tank and dosage. The higher vaporization heat

requires special measures for mixture formation. The use of additives to DF and CF is possible while using solubilizers, if necessary.

Vegetable oils have properties closely approaching those of DF. Problems are being anticipated, however, from their tendency toward esterification and a higher viscosity. Until now only results from short-term tests are known, which were positive but indicated problems resulting from deposits in the engine [1].

Table 2. Possible Uses for Alternative Fuels

<u>Engine, Mode of Operation</u>	<u>Cases, such as methane, biogas, generator gas</u>	<u>Alcohols such as methanol, ethanol</u>	<u>Vegetable Oils</u>
Otto Engine liquid fuel plant, alcohol-resistant		up to 20% in CF	
Otto Engine as alcohol engine		up to 100% max ≈ 14	
Otto Engine as CF-gas multifuel engine	x		
Otto-Engine as gas engine	x $\epsilon_{\max} = 14$		
Diesel-Engine		as additives with solubilizer	possibly with additives
Diesel-Engine as pilot injection gas engine	x		possibly as ignition fuel
Diesel-Engine as injection engine		x	possibly as ignition fuel

Table 1 contains a comparison among the listed alternative fuels. With the exception of vegetable oils they are antiknock Otto gasolines, so that utilization is possible according to Table 2. In case of multifuel operation, energy losses are to be expected since an engine can only be optimized for one mode of operation. Of course, these problems can be compensated for by targeted development efforts which likewise could serve to further improve conventional engines. Significant advantages compared to the gasoline engine can be achieved with high-compression alcohol or gas engines with regard to energy savings. In spite of this, they are normally not competitive compared to Diesel engines. Although jet-ignition operation (dual fuel mode) offers the advantage of alternate use of DF or DF as ignition fuel (always 5 to 25 percent of the DF full-load amount) plus gas or alcohol as primary fuel, it does incorporate the contradiction between the Diesel engine with internal mixture formation and the jet-ignition engine with partial external mixture formation.

TABLE 3. Technical Differences for Alternative Fuel Engines Versus CF or DF Engines (incl. Energy Storage)

Description	Biogas-Methane Operation	Alcohol Operation
Energy storage	Gas pressure cylinder ¹⁾ Cryotank ¹	Resistant tank, about double the volume
Refueling	Gas station with special safety provisions, liquefaction or compression plant ¹⁾ , resp.	Gas station or tanker car similar to DF,CF
Fuel Supply to engine	Pipe-rupture safeguard ^{1,2)} Pressure reducer ^{1,2)} Heat exchanger ¹⁾ Filter Pressure regulator Fittings Pressure lines	Fuel plant, resistant
Mixture formation	Flashback arresting, explosion-pressure-proof gas-air mixture equipment	Alcohol carburetor or vaporizer, respectively, or alcohol injection
Mixture dosing Jet-ignition process	Quality regulation Choke element, coupled to the regulating system of the injection system (DF); safety-interlocked gas supply; partial quality regulation possible	Quality regulation Choke element or dosing, coupled to the regulating system of the injection pump(DF); partial quality regulation possible
Mixture dosing Spark ignition principle	Quantity control Gas dosing together with air (choke valve), mixture depletion in part-load range, mixture enrichment in full-load range, safety-interlocked gas supply	Quantity control Carburetor with choke valve or dosing dependent upon air flow (e.g. of injection)
Special safety requirements	-System of safety controls -Hermetic seal of cabin -Improved ventilation and exhaust of crankcase -Explosion- and flame-proof design (electrics, venting, etc.) -Protection against pressure loss -Annual revision	-like CF/DF note health hazard!

1) none with stationary gas engines

2) only with compressed-gas systems

Merely in the case of direct alcohol injection this contradiction might be easier to solve, with the possibility that high vaporization heat might have a negative effect. As previously noted, the use of mixed fuels is also possible. This might result, especially in the case of motor fuels, in improved quality.

Methane as gas fuel promotes--compared to liquid fuels--the process of mixture formation which is predominately an external one. Gas Otto engines therefore clearly have a lower (and lead-free) pollutant emission than the respective CF-design. Jet-ignition engines run virtually smokeless. Pure gas motors and jet-ignition motors with low charging movement in the cylinder are characterized by an outstandingly soft combustion process, while intense charging motion, which is characteristic for most of the other Diesel engines, results in a hard-running motor. This is confirmed by own experience as well as that described in literature.

Table 3 contains a review of technical details for gas and alcohol engines. Gas operation requires a corresponding gas system entailing, especially in the case of multifuel engines, considerable additional investments. High cost result primarily from the gas tank designed as pressure cylinder, furthermore the gas controls, particularly the pressure regulator. With alcohol engines, the mixture formation system is relatively costly. When using mixed fuels with alcohol the additional cost are low when compared to a conventional engine.

SUMMARY

Alternative fuels, also those on a non-fossil base, are gaining significance but will play a secondary role overall. Within the framework of expanded coal liquefaction the use of methanol as mixture constituent or possibly even as fuel proper might be anticipated.

Looking ahead, methane could be employed as alternative fuel to a limited degree within the agricultural sector of the GDR near the locations of biogas plants. The operation of stationary gas engines to drive generators and heap pumps could assume a larger scope, i.e. in every larger facility.

For the farm engineer the chief problems in the use of the combustion engine remain the employment of the Diesel engine in areas of low specific fuel consumption, high-quality maintenance, as well as expert and energy-optimum utilization of all machines.

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21 July 1986

Processing Technique Detailed

East Berlin AGRARTECHNIK in German Vol 36 No 4, Apr 86 pp 150-153

[Article by W. Steinmetz, Dr sc. techn.; KDT/Prof K. Muehrel, Dr sc. agr., KDT Institute for Energy and Transportation Research Meissen/Rostock of the AdL of the GDR; J. Franz, Dr agr., VEG (Z) Animal Husbandry Nordhausen: "Liquefied Biogas as Alternative Fuel"]

[Text] 1. Introduction

Worldwide, biogas has once more captured interest as an energy carrier in general and as an alternative fuel in particular. Biogas is generated by anaerobic fermentation of organic waste products as they occur in animal production, in municipal sewage plants and garbage dumps. It therefore represents regenerative energy.

Given the daily liquid manure yield in the GDR, it would be possible to erect major biogas plants at 290 sites of animal production. With the total potential of biogas derived from these facilities, approximately 8 percent of the DF (Diesel fuel) consumption in agriculture could be replaced.

Biogas is a gas mixture comprised essentially of 60 to 70 percent methane and 30 to 40 percent carbon dioxide. Like natural gas, it is an ideal fuel for Otto engines. Compared to premium gasoline it has a much higher knock rating. Waste gases from biogas-driven motors contain significantly fewer amounts of pollutants than the waste gases from conventional motors. Technical difficulty is encountered, however, with the storage of biogas in vehicles. Basically, nothing has changed for 50 years with regard to storage technology. Biogas is desicated, purified and compressed as high-percentage methane.

The compressed methane is stored in the vehicle in pressure cylinders under pressure of 15 to 20 MPa. The same method is also used for compressed natural gas. The term "CNG" (Compressed Natural Gas) has been adopted internationally; it has also been adopted for compressed biogas.

Disadvantages are the large mass of the pressure cylinders and the radii of action of the CHG-vehicles, which are too small. To avoid the disadvantages of compressed biogas, the Institute for Energy and Transportation Research

Meissen/Rostock attempted to find, within the framework of a research topic, a more effective method of biogas storage [1].

Biogas liquefaction appeared to be a promising variation. For this purpose, biogas would have to be transformed to pure methane by purification and subsequently liquefied by cooling to -161.5°C . Facilities for such liquefaction of biogas are not known to date. A technology that is somewhat similar is already being used, however, in the natural gas industry on a commercial scale. For two decades natural gas reduced to a fluid state has been transported by sea on special tanker ships. For liquefied natural gas the acronym "LNG" (Liquefied Natural Gas) is used internationally. Although liquefied biogas differs in composition from liquefied natural gas, the same term "LNG" shall be applied because of the primary constituent methane contained in both products.

The specifications for the above mentioned research effort can be pinpointed in two focal points:

- Building and testing of various prototypes of LNG vehicles
- Internal manufacture of LNG.

2. Small-Scale Facility for Methane Liquefaction

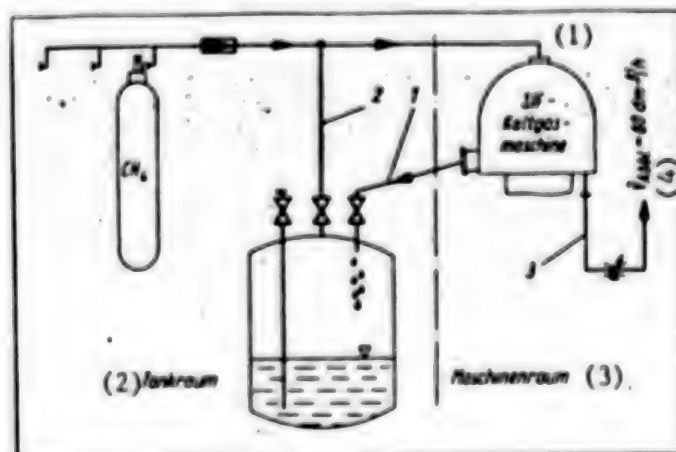
For testing LNG vehicles the critical question was supplying them with liquid methane (LNG). Therefore, the first problem was the in-house production of LNG from pure methane. Pure methane was purchased in a compressed state from VEB Leuna-Werke to be liquefied subsequently in a small unit to be erected.

The small-scale unit for methane liquefaction (KTAM) developed in the Institute for Energy and Transportation Research Meissen/Rostock is shown in Fig. 1 in a simplified process diagram. The KTAM is based on a Soviet cold-gas machine of the type SIF 1000 operating according to the Stirling process.

Fig. 1. Schematic Diagram of a Small-Scale Unit for Methane-Liquefaction; Description in text.

Key:

1. Cold-gas machine
2. Tank room
3. Machine room
4. Release pipe



Gaseous methane is stored in a bank of cylinders under 15 MPa pressure. From the storage bottle the methane passes, via a pressure-reducing valve, into the liquefier head of the cold-gas machine. The liquefier head represents a heat exchanger to which -200°C cold helium is applied on its primary side and methane gas on its secondary side. The liquefied methane leaves the liquefier head at -161.5°C at the lowest point and flows through flexible insulated pipe 1 by natural gravity into the cryotank. Methane which revaporizes in the tank can flow back into the liquefier head through a second flexible and insulated pipe 2. The whole system from the pressure-reducing valve on is under equal pressure of roughly 10 to 20 kPa (EP). Drive and regulating element for the system is the gravity of the liquefied methane. Release pipe 3 is important for troublefree operation of the KTAM. It governs the controlled discharge of those gases from the liquefier head, whose boiling point is lower than that of methane. Even in the case of pure methane the presence of such low-boiling constituents is not completely out of the question. Failure to discharge them causes them to accumulate at the highest point of the liquefier head which freezes because of solidified methane.

In a state of equilibrium, i.e. when the system is cold, 13 l/h of liquid methane were produced with the KTAM. This corresponds to a refrigeration capacity of $Q_0 = 1.26 \text{ kW}$.

3. Small-Scale System for Biogas Liquefaction

A proposed concept for expansion of the KTAM into a small-scale system for biogas liquefaction (KTAB) is shown in Fig. 2. For TT-compliant biogas purification a pressureless adsorptive and single-stage process of complex gas

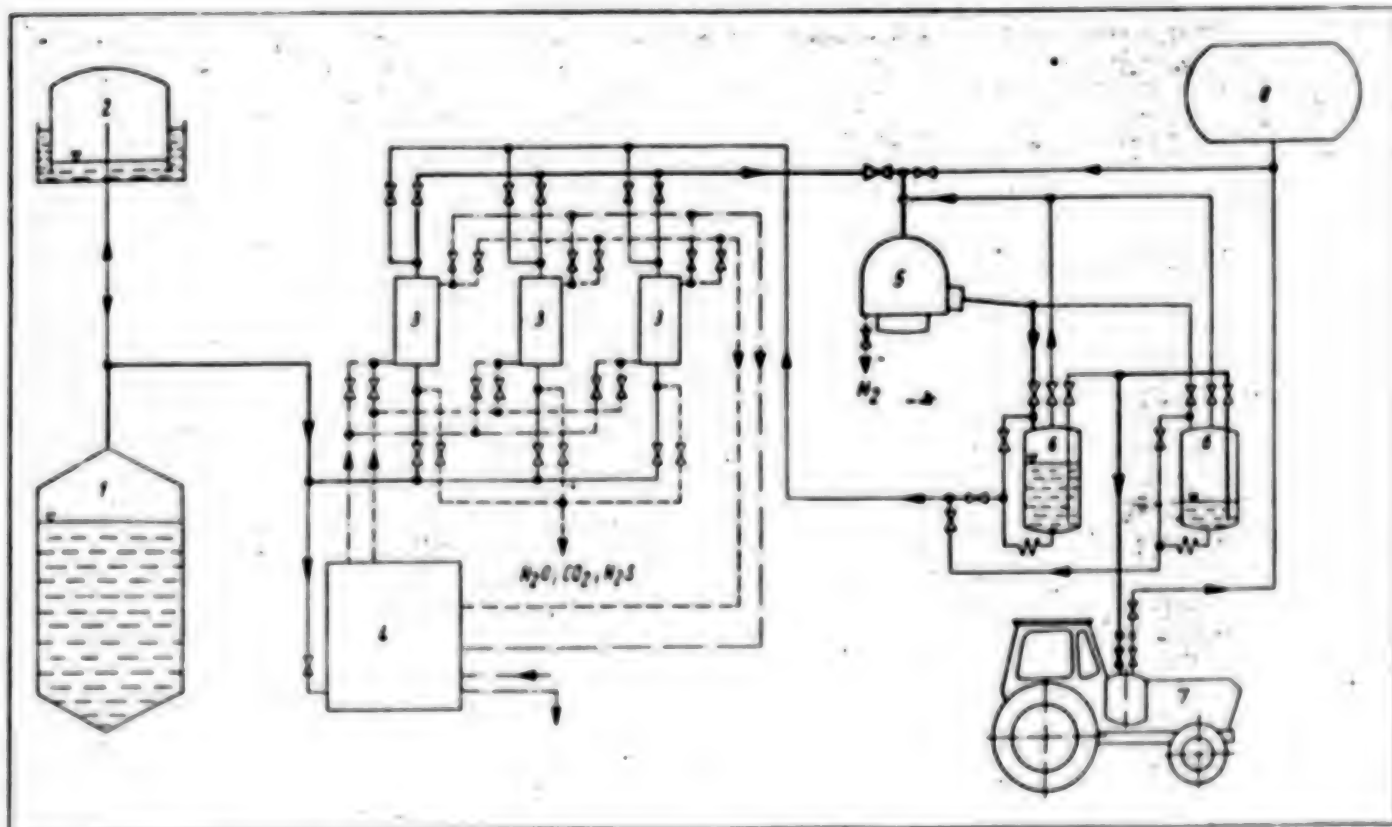


Fig. 2. Schematic Diagram of a Small-Scale System for Biogas Liquefaction; Description in text.

three adsorbers 3 to be operated in cyclic permutation in the phases "adsorption," "heating" and "cooling." This is a TSA-process (Temperature-Swing-Adsorption). For indirect heating and cooling of the adsorbers a heat transfer unit 4 is provided. It makes available a heat transfer medium that is 250 °C hot and about 20 °C cold.

Biogas is produced by anaerobic fermentation of liquid manure in the biogas reactor 1 for intermediate storage in gasometer 2. A partial flow of the biogas is burned in the boiler of the heat transfer system 4. Complex purification in one of the adsorbers 3 removes from the biogas its constituents CO_2 , H_2O , H_2S and NH_3 . The purified biogas containing only N_2 enters the liquefier head 5 of the cold-gas machine and from there flows as liquefied methane (LNG) at -161.5 °C into the LNG-tank 6. The entire chain from biogas reactor 1 all the way through to cryotank 6, which is in the process of being filled, is under nearly the same pressure of 3 to 4 kPa (EP = excess pressure) which the gasometer impresses upon the system. By contrast, the second cryotank 6, from which the vehicles 7 are filled, is under a higher pressure.

4. LNG-Vehicles

The basic principle of the LNG vehicles developed as prototypes at the Institute for Energy and Transportation Research Meissen/Rostock is shown in Fig. 3. The chilled liquefied methane is stored in a double-wall, vacuum-insulated cryotank 1 at pressure ranging from 0.15 to 0.5 MPa (EP). When the vehicle is operated the methane is removed through two withdrawal lines 2; 3 either from the gaseous or the fluid phase. If tank pressure is in excess of $p_T = 0.20$ MPa (EP), solenoid 4 remains open. Methane is withdrawn from the gas storage via line 3 only. As a result, tank pressure is reduced continuously. When tank pressure drops below $p_T = 0.15$ MPa (EP), solenoid 4 closes automatically. Then methane is withdrawn from the fluid phase only and pressure is no longer reduced. The methane removed from the cryotank either in a liquid or gaseous state is then heated or vaporized in a vaporizer. The methane gas heated to roughly 40 °C is finally brought down to approximately atmospheric pressure in the pressure regulator and is admixed to the intake air of the combustion motor through the mixer.

Key:

1. Mixer
2. Regulator
3. Vaporizer

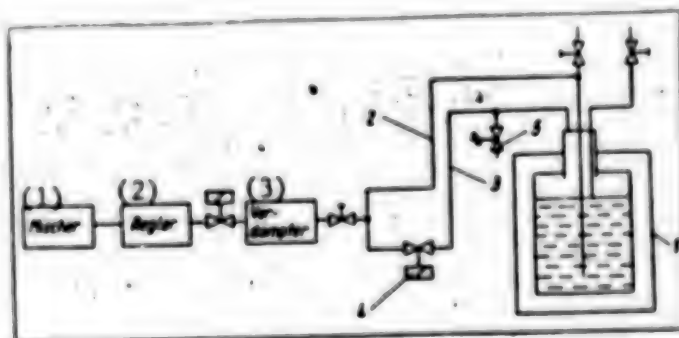


Fig. 3. Function Diagram of LNG Vehicle; Description in text.

The basic problem with LNG-vehicles is the insulation integrity of the cryo-tank. Because of the admission of heat into the cryotank, tank pressure rises during a prolonged standstill of the vehicle until the actuation pressure of safety valve 5 is reached. Then the cryotank starts to release gas. Important to the vehicle operator is the standstill period without loss in which the safety valve does not yet respond. Depending on tank size and production quality a loss-free idle period of 1 to 7 days has been achieved so far for the vehicles described. It is estimated that this period can be extended and stabilized with structural and technological improvements to the cryotanks.

Three prototypes of LNG vehicles are described below.

4.1. LNG Passenger Car "Polski FIAT"

In the trunk of a passenger car (PC) "Polski FIAT" 1500 a specially designed LNG tank with a net volume of 60 l was installed. This quantity corresponds to a gasoline equivalent of 40 l. The tank mass is 51 kg. The average distance covered per tankful was determined to be 400 km. Maximum driving speed at 135 km/h is lower than with gasoline operation (150 km/h). So far, the LNG PC has been functionally tested over a distance of 7,000 km.

The reduction of the trunk space no doubt is a disadvantage compared to a conventional PC. However, compared to a CNG PC the advantages are still evident. For one, the natural-gas car based on CNG as conceived by Ford is only a two-passenger car in order to guarantee acceptable mileage. A PC "Wartburg" converted to the CNG-principle has a cruising range of only 70 km, for example. Additional mass for the pressure cylinders amounts to 55 kg. This demonstrates that with the LNG PC "Polski FIAT," with the additional mass almost the same, it was possible to realize roughly 6 times the cruising radius.

4.2. LNG-Commercial Vehicle (CV) W 50

An LNG CV W 50 was built in cooperation with VEB IFA-Motorenwerke Nordhausen. A standard upright tank was modified such that it could be installed horizontally below the truck bed. With an LNG content of 165 dm³ and a tank mass of 115 kg, cruising radius and useful mass of the standard Diesel CV are retained. If, on the other hand, the LNG CV W 50 is compared to a CNG CV W 50, the CNG-version requires installation of roughly 5 times the tank mass per 100 km of distance covered.

The LNG CV W 50 is equipped with a pilot injection gas engine [2]. In this case a partial amount of diesel fuel, which amounts to roughly 10 to 15 percent of the remainder of the full-load volume, is injected. This so-called ignition jet serves to ignite the gas-air mixture. The advantage of the pilot injection gas engine is the fact that the motor output does not drop as compared to pure diesel operation. In addition, change-over from gas to diesel operation is possible at any time. Expenditure for control technology and the adjustment sensitivity are higher, however, than with an Otto engine converted to gas.

4.3. LNG-Tractor ZT 300

The LNG tractor ZT 300 was the most important for the economy of biogas to be developed in the Institute for Energy and Transportation Research. The specially measured cryotank with a net content of 200 l was integrated into the tractor design in such a way that it neither obstructs the view of the driver nor can be damaged should the tractor overturn. The filling connections are located at an easily accessible, but protected spot on the left side of the vehicle. All other LNG fittings and units were installed--combined as a functional unit--on the right side below the tank.

Table 1 shows a comparison between the LNG and the CNG version of tractor ZT 300. It shows that using LNG yields an operating time of 11.4 per tankful at mean load, which guarantee more than one shift of average plowing. The advantage of the LNG tractor versus the CNG version is especially evident in the last column which shows the tank mass to be installed for each full-load hour. When using compressed gas more than 7 times the tank mass has to be tolerated for the same operating time.

The LNG tractor ZT 300 is a novelty internationally as well. The biogas tractors recently developed by various West European companies are based on the CNG-principle. They only achieve an operating time of 3 to 4 h per tankful.

Like the LNG CV W50, the LNG tractor is equipped with a pilot injection gas engine. A high-compression gas Otto engine is being developed as another variation for the LNG tractor. Among others, this engine has the advantage of operating strictly with gas, i.e. without additional diesel injection. This reduces the retrofitting cost related to the substituted diesel fuel. While these specific modification costs amount to 14 Pfennig/l DF for the LNG tractor with pilot injection gas motor, they decrease to 8 Pfennig/l DF for a gas Otto engine. The disadvantage is, however, that alternative operation with a suitable substitute fuel is not possible with the gas Otto engine.

Table 1. Parameter Comparison for Tractor ZT 300 as CNG- and LNG-Version

<u>Version</u>	Gas Pressure MPa (EP)	Gas Volume m ³ (N)	Gas System Mass kg	Operatg. Time at Full Load h	Operatg. Time at Mean Load h	Mass/Operating Time at Full Load kg/h
CNG-Tractor	20	38	257	1.95	3.6	131.8
LNG-Tractor	0.5	120	114	6.17	11.4	18.5

A further point of interest in the overall assessment of LNG-technology is the comparison to other alternative fuels or storage technologies. If the energy content of various fuels is related to the mass of the tank including fuel contents, one obtains the comparison represented in Fig. 4. With liquefied methane a mass-related storage density is obtained that—with 21.3 MF/kg—matches, or almost matches, the known alternative fuels ethanol, propane-butane and methanol.

5. Economy of Biogas Liquefaction

Like all the other alternative fuels, liquefied biogas cannot yet compete with the conventional fuels CF and DF, given present fuel prices in the GDR. For the fictitious example of a relatively large LNG facility having a biogas throughput of 6000 m³/d [3] and a fleet of 100 LNG tractors, the total costs were calculated at 2.50 Mark/l of DF. Of these, 1.01 M/l DF go to the production of biogas, 1.35 M/l DF to the liquefaction of biogas and 0.14 M/l DF to tractor retrofitting cost.

At most of the possible sites for biogas liquefaction facilities, however, considerably smaller plants would be feasible. For these smaller plants liquefaction cost are going to be higher. To compare: in the case of coal liquefaction net cost of 3.10 M/l DF are being calculated.

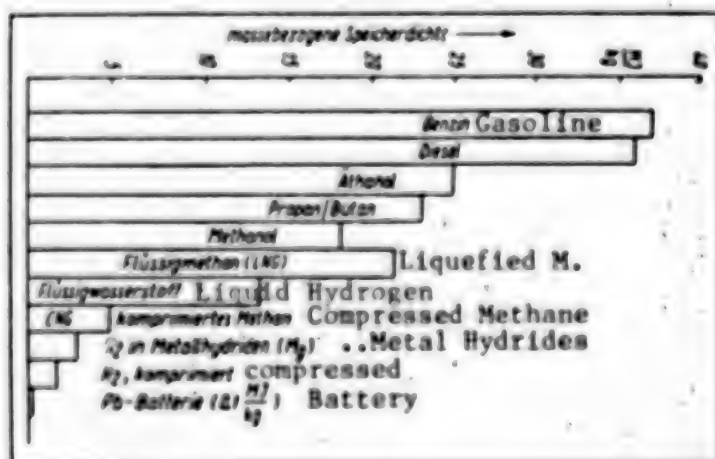


Fig. 4. Storage Density Relative to Mass for Various Fuels

6. Summary

Like natural gas, biogas is a high-grade engine fuel. However, its storage on vehicles presents a technical difficulty. Biogas liquefaction presents a better solution than the previously common storage in a compressed state. In a liquefied state, biogas or methane can be stored at -161.5°C in highly insulated cryotanks as so-called "LNG." With equal range, these tanks have only 1/5 to 1/7 the mass of pressure cylinders for compressed biogas or methane. The Institute for Energy and Transportation Research Meissen/Rostock has designed and tested various types of vehicles for operation with liquefied biogas. A small-scale unit for the liquefaction of methane and natural gas has been developed and operated. Like all the other alternative fuels, liquefied biogas at present is still more expensive than DF and WC.

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13011/12859
CSO: 2300/327

AGRICULTURE

ROMANIA

COMMISSIONS TO EVALUATE STATUS OF CROPS IN FIELDS

Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I No 12, 10 Mar 86
pp 1-20 (Excerpts)

[Decree of the State Council on Assessing Agricultural Crops in
the Fields]

[Excerpts] The State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania
decrees:

Chapter I

General Regulations

Article 1--The purpose of evaluating the status of agricultural
crops is to determine, monitor, and record the evolution of crops
and to assess the quantity and quality of production. The
evaluation will be carried out in all the socialist agricultural
units, in other units holding agricultural land, and in private
farms.

The crops will be evaluated according to the products envisaged in
annex no 1, "The List of Agricultural Vegetable Crops," in
accordance with the methodological and technical norms of evalu-
ation featured in annexes no 2,3, and 4 of the present decree.

Article 2--The committees and executive bureaus of people's
councils are responsible for all evaluation activities, for which
purpose they are obligated to ensure the precise implementation
of the present decree concerning the evaluation of agricultural
crops.

Chapter II

The Organization of Agricultural Crops Evaluation

Article 3--A central commission of evaluation of agricultural
crops is organized for the purpose of establishing and coordinat-
ing evaluation procedures; the commission is attached to the
Council of Ministers.

The commission will be formed of representatives of the leaderships of ministries and central bodies, as envisaged in annex no 5 a).

The chairman of the central commission of evaluation of agricultural crops will be one of the first deputy prime ministers of the government.

The secretariat activities of the central commission will be carried out by the Central Directorate of Statistics.

Article 4--A commission of evaluation of agricultural crops will be organized in each county and in the Bucharest municipality; these commission will be attached to the executive committee of the county people's council and of the Bucharest municipality.

The commission will be formed of representatives of the leadership of the bodies and units listed in annex no 5 b).

The chairman of the county commission and of the Bucharest municipal commission will be the chairman of the executive committee of the people's council.

The secretariat activities of the commission will be carried out by the county directorates of statistics and the Bucharest municipal directorate.

Article 5--Commissions of evaluation of agricultural crops will be organized in each municipality, town, the Ilfov agricultural sector, the Bucharest municipal sectors, and the communes; these commissions will be attached to the executive committees or bureaus of the respective people's councils.

The commissions will be formed of representatives of the bodies and units listed in annexes no 5 c) and 5 f).

The chairmen of the evaluation commissions will be: the chairman of the executive committee of the people's council in municipalities; the chairmen of the executive bureaus or committees of the people's councils, according to case, in towns, in the Ilfov agricultural sector, the Bucharest municipal sectors, and in communes.

The secretariat activities of the commissions will be carried out by the apparatus of the executive committees or bureaus of the respective people's councils.

Article 6--A subcommission of evaluation of agricultural crops will be established in each socialist agricultural unit, formed of representatives of the bodies and units listed in annex no 5 g).

The chairman of the subcommission will be the representative of the people's council.

Article 7--The commissions will carry out ongoing activities to ascertain the state of vegetation and maintenance of the crops, and will suggest appropriate measures to the socialist units and people's councils with a view to achieving the agricultural productions envisaged in the plan.

Chapter III

The Duties of the Commissions and Subcommissions of Evaluation of Agricultural Crops

Article 8--The central commission guides and supervises the activities of the county and municipal commissions, the commissions of the Bucharest municipality, the Ilfov agricultural sector, and the town, communal, and unit commissions and subcommissions, and will ensure their ongoing operation; it also supervises the manner in which crops are evaluated in the production units, for which purpose it will:

- a) verify that all the areas envisaged to be cultivated have been sown on schedule, and checks the quality of the work performed, the density of the plants, and the evolution of the crops' germination; it oversees the manner in which crop records are kept and takes technical and organizational measures to fulfill the plan tasks;
- b) organizes and is responsible for the training of the county and Bucharest municipality commissions of evaluation of agricultural crops, with a view to ensuring that the work is carried out in keeping with the methodological and technical norms of evaluation;
- c) supervises the evaluation of agricultural crops in agricultural production units and verifies the reliability of the data reported;
- d) examines the data concerning the evaluation of agricultural crops reported by the county and Bucharest municipal commissions, centralizes them, and, following an inspection, establishes its own conclusions on the level of evaluation of the crops;
- e) on the dates established, reports to the Council of Ministers the results of the evaluation of the agricultural crops and suggests the measures to be taken.

Article 9--The county and Bucharest municipality commissions are responsible for the precise implementation of the methodological and technical norms of evaluation of agricultural crops by the municipal commissions, the commissions of the Bucharest muni-

pal sectors, the Ilfov agricultural sectors, and the communes, and by the unit subcommissions, and for the correctness of the data reported to the central commission, for which purpose they:

a) monitor, supervise, and verify whether the areas planned to be cultivated have been sown on schedule, the quality of the work carried out, the density of the plants, and the cleaning, sowing, and additional sowing of pastures and natural hayfields, and the evolution of the crop germination; they also take measures to achieve the productions envisaged in the plan;

b) inspect the manner in which agricultural crops are evaluated in all the categories of units and privately cultivated fields with a view to ascertaining the correctness of the data reported and enforcing the schedules established;

c) examine, verify, and centralize the data at the level of the entire county or of the Bucharest municipality respectively, and compile reports on the evaluation of agricultural crops for the executive committee of the county people's council or of the Bucharest municipality and the central commission;

d) instruct the members of the municipal and town commissions, of the Ilfov agricultural sector, the Bucharest municipality sectors, and the communal commissions, as well as the subcommissions of the socialist agricultural units.

Article 10--The municipal commissions, of the Bucharest municipality sectors, the Ilfov agricultural sector, the town, and communal commissions carry out ongoing activities to ascertain and enforce the optimal sowing periods, the germination status and maintenance of the crops, and suggest to the unit managements and people's councils measures to achieve the planned production; they are responsible for the correctness of the data gathered and for reporting them on schedule to the county commission and the Bucharest municipality commission, for which purpose they:

a) monitor the fulfillment of the tasks envisaged in the plans of the socialist agricultural units and other units holding agricultural land concerning the on-schedule sowing of the cultivated areas, the quality of the work performed, the sowing and additional sowing of pastures and natural hayfields, and the quantitative and qualitative fulfillment of the planned production;

b) evaluate the agricultural crops on privately cultivated plots and fields and enforce the methodological and technical norms of evaluation;

c) guide and permanently monitor the activities of the subcommissions of the socialist agricultural units;

d) finalize and are responsible for the correctness of the data concerning the evaluation of agricultural crops, and present them to the executive committee of the municipal people's council, of the Bucharest municipality sectors, the Ilfov agricultural sector, and respectively to the executive bureau of the town or communal people's council and of the county commission or Bucharest municipality, on the dates established.

Article 11--The subcommissions working in socialist agricultural units are responsible for correctly and on schedule evaluating the agricultural crops, thereby enforcing the methodological and technical norms of evaluation, and carry out ongoing activities to ascertain the germination stage and maintenance of the crops; they take measures to achieve the planned production, for which purpose they:

a) monitor the on-schedule sowing of the areas planned to be cultivated, the quality of the work performed, the density of the plants, and the cleaning, fertilization, sowing, and additional sowing of pastures and natural hayfields with a view to ensuring the quantitative and qualitative fulfillment of the planned production;

b) monitor the evolution of the crops germination and the recording of the data concerning the technologies employed in the crops ledgers;

c) report to the county commissions and of the Bucharest municipality the results of the evaluation of the agricultural crops approved by the communal and town commissions, of the Bucharest municipality sectors, the Ilfov agricultural sector, or the municipal commissions, as the case may be.

The commissions forward in writing the agricultural production ascertained at the most recent evaluation to the managements of the units and the farm or team heads.

The managements of the agricultural units, farm or team heads affix their signature on the agricultural production that is to be obtained according to the most recent evaluation.

Chapter IV

Sanctions

Article 12--The violation of the provisions of the present decree incurs disciplinary, material, civil, contraventional, or penal sanctions, according to case, for persons assigned tasks concerning the performance and monitoring of evaluation work and the reporting of data concerning the status of agricultural crops.

Article 13--The following actions constitute contraventions, unless they are committed in conditions which the penal law views as infractions:

a) the failure of the members of regional evaluation subcommissions and commissions to observe the schedules envisaged in the methodology of evaluating agricultural crops;

b) the destruction of documents concerning the evaluation of agricultural crops.

The contraventions listed under letter a) are punished by fines ranging between 500-2,000 lei, and those under letter b) by fines ranging between 1,000-2,000 lei.

Contraventions are ascertained and fined by delegates of the central commission and of the county commissions and the Bucharest municipality commission of evaluation of agricultural crops.

The provisions of Law No 32/1968 on establishing and sanctioning contraventions are applicable to the contraventions listed under the present decree.

Chapter V

Final Dispositions

Article 14--The chairmen of the executive committees and bureaus of the people's councils, the managements of socialist agricultural units, and the entire personnel involved in the evaluation of agricultural crops are obligated to declare in writing that they have taken note of the provisions of the present decree and will ensure its precise implementation.

Article 15--Annexes No 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 a)-5 g) constitute an integral part of the present decree.

Article 16--On the date of the present decree, decree no 79/1973 on the evaluation of agricultural crops in the field is abrogated.

Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Bucarest, 6 March 1986

No 77

[passage omitted]

Annex No 5 a)

The Composition of the Central Commission of Evaluation of
Agricultural Crops

Chairman: First deputy prime minister of the government
First deputy chairmen: The secretary of the RCP Central Committee
in charge of the agricultural section

The minister of agriculture

Deputy chairmen: The first deputy chairman of the State
Planning Committee
The chairman of the National Union of Agri-
cultural Production Cooperatives
The deputy minister of food industry and
procurement of agricultural produce
The chairman of the Bank for Agriculture and
Food Industry
The director general of the Central Director-
ate of Statistics

Members: The minister secretary of state and head of
the department of state agriculture
The president of the Academy of Agricultural
and Silvicultural Sciences
The deputy chairman of the Committee for
People's Councils Problems
The deputy minister and state secretary in
charge of the coordination of agricultural
production at the Ministry of Agriculture
The deputy minister of finance
The rector of the N. Balcescu Agricultural
Institute of Bucharest

Secretary: The deputy director general of the Central
Directorate of Statistics

Annex No 5 b)

Composition of the County and Bucharest Municipality Commissions
of Evaluation of Agricultural Crops

Chairman: The chairman of the executive committee of
the county people's council or of the Bucarest
municipality

First deputy
chairmen: The secretary of the RCP county committee in
charge of agricultural matters

The director general of the general directorate for agriculture

Deputy chairmen:

The chairman of the county union of agricultural production cooperatives

The director of the council for the industrialization and procurement of agricultural produce

The director of the directorate of statistics

Members:

The director in charge of grain, industrial crops, and land stock of the county general directorate for agriculture

The head of the planning, development, and organization section of the executive committee of the county people's council or of the Bucharest municipality

The director of the trust of state agricultural enterprises

The director of the horticultural trust

The director of the county enterprise for contracting, purchasing, and storing agricultural produce

The director of the branch of the Bank for Agriculture and Food Industry

Two-three directors of research and production institutes or stations in charge of agricultural crops

Secretary:

The deputy director of the county or Bucharest municipality directorate of statistics

Annex No 5 c)

Composition of the Municipal (Town) Commission of Evaluation of Agricultural Crops

Chairman:

The chairman of the executive committee or bureau of the people's council

Deputy chairman:

The chairman of the joint state and cooperative agroindustrial council

Members:

The chairmen of the agricultural production cooperatives

The directors of the state agricultural enterprises and the research and production stations

The chief engineers of the agricultural production cooperatives
The directors of intercooperative economic associations and cooperative and state economic associations

Secretary: The secretary of the executive committee or bureau of the people's council

Annex No 5 d)

Composition of the Commission of Evaluation of Agricultural Crops of the Ilfov Agricultural Sector

Chairman: The chairman of the executive committee of the people's council of the Ilfov agricultural sector

First deputy chairmen: The secretary of the party committee in charge of agricultural matters of the Ilfov agricultural sector
The director in charge of grain, industrial crops, and land stock of the general directorate for agriculture of the Bucharest municipality

Deputy chairman: The deputy chairman of the executive committee of the people's council of the Ilfov agricultural sector

Members: The director of the trust of state agricultural enterprises of the Bucharest municipality
A representative of the local branch of the Bank for Agriculture and Food Industry
A representative of the Bucharest enterprise for contracting, purchasing, and storing agricultural produce
The directors of the intercooperative economic associations and of cooperative and state economic association in charge of agricultural crops

Secretary: The secretary of the executive committee of the people's council of the Ilfov agricultural sector

Annex No 5 e)

**Composition of the Commission of Evaluation of Agricultural Crops
of the Bucharest Municipality Sectors**

- Chairman:** The chairman of the executive committee of the people's council
- Deputy chairman:** The deputy chairman of the executive committee of the people's council
- Members:** The technician in charge of the agricultural ledger
- Secretary:** The secretary of the executive committee of the people's council

Annex No 5 f)

**Composition of the Communal Commission of Evaluation of the
Agricultural Crops**

- Chairman:** The chairman of the executive bureau of the communal people's council
- Deputy chairman:** The deputy chairman of the executive bureau of the communal people's council
- Members:** The representative of the joint state and cooperative agroindustrial council
The chairmen of the agricultural production cooperatives
The directors of the state agricultural enterprises and agricultural research stations
The chief engineers of the agricultural production cooperatives

The directors of the intercooperative economic associations and state and cooperative agricultural associations

The chairmen of fruit growers' associations and associations of pasture amelioration in non-cooperative areas

The agricultural (horticultural) engineer of the agrozooveterinarian district
- Secretary:** The secretary of the executive bureau of the people's council

Annex No 5g)

Composition of the Subcommittee of Evaluation of Agricultural
Crops of Agricultural Units

Chairman: The representative of the communal, town, or
municipal people's council

Members: A representative of the general directorate
for agriculture
A representative of the county branch of the
Bank for Agriculture and Food Industry
A representative of the county enterprise
for contracting, purchasing, and storing
agricultural produce
The manager of the agricultural unit
The chief accountant (economist) of the
agricultural unit
Farm heads

Secretary: The chief engineer

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CSO:2700/190

ECONOMY

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

FORESTRY EXPERT LAMENTS REDUCED LUMBER PRODUCTION CAPACITY

Leipzig LEIPZIGER VOLKSZEITUNG in German 10/11 May 86 p 11

[Interview with Prof Dr Horst Kurth, provincial chief forest ranger, by LEIPZIGER VOLKSZEITUNG staff member Harald Lachmann: "Use Forest Heritage Well and Continue to Increase it; Interview on Development and Productivity of Our Forests"; date and place not given; first five paragraphs are LEIPZIGER VOLKSZEITUNG introduction]

[Text] By its natural vegetation form, the GDR is woodlands. This economic system has been maintained for us on 2.9 million hectares, over a quarter of our territory. Is that enough for us for lumber production and the strategy of environmental ecology? Do we live at the expense of our forests? Is it possible to obtain higher yields from the forest soil by intensification? Do the environmental ecology functions of this form of vegetation take second place to lumber production? Is it possible to effectively protect the forests from industrial waste products? Questions that we posed to a leading authority intimately acquainted with European forests, Prof Dr Horst Kurth, the Tharandt forestry forecaster.

Our interview partner:

Provincial Chief Forest Ranger Prof Dr Horst Kurth is director of the field of forest establishment and the study of forest yields at Dresden Technical University, Tharandt forestry section.

Born in Halberstadt in 1930, where he became an SED member in 1948; after graduation from high school he studied forestry in Tharandt. He took his doctorate in 1959, then worked as a brigade director in the Potsdam Forest Project Planning VEB. Since 1965, teaching activity in Tharandt; four years later postdoctoral lecturing qualification. Appointed professor in 1970, for many years active as section director and/or as dean of the faculty for building, water and forest matters at Dresden Technical University.

Guest professorships took him to Finland, Sweden, the USSR, France, and Cuba. In 1984, Helsinki University conferred an honorary doctorate on him. Prof Dr Kurth is chairman of the Dresden Bezirk executive of the Society for Nature and Environment in the GDR Cultural League.

Our interview partner is married and father of two sons.

[Question] What has become of Germania's gloomy forests which Rome's historian Tacitus in days of old described terrifyingly and which covered over 90 percent of our territory?

Prof Kurth: They were cut down. Man has increasingly made use of them. The historians distinguish between three large waves of clearing over the past thousand years. Wars did the rest. At any rate, wood was the principal fuel, thus main energy source for mankind, for thousands of years and moreover principal building material. Forest land was sacrificed when new arable land was needed, larger settlements and towns arose, when transportation system and industry developed, mining gained in importance. It was preserved where it appeared unsuitable for all that because of relief, location or soil quality or it was needed as mediæval town forest, as forest for construction of log cabins or as royal forest for protection against avalanches.

[Question] On GDR territory, that constitutes all of 27 percent. Is this enough for a developed industrial nation?

Prof Kurth: It could be said that a quarter isn't that bad even though we are thus below the world and European average. Considerably more disturbing appears to me to be the differences within our country. Leipzig Bezirk with 13.5 percent ranks last as regards forested area; however in Suhl this area is nearly half. A decisive dictate of the hour--incidentally legally established by the GDR soil use decree--can only be for us not to permit further reduction of this ecosystem vital to mankind. And I am very happy that extraordinary efforts are being made especially in Leipzig Bezirk to increase the share of forest again. But as to your question: Yes, 27 percent forest area is not much, but it can meet our requirements as regards a stable lumber production as well as with respect to the strategy of environmental ecology.

Greater Lumber Imports Are no Solution

[Question] Industry's lumber demand, despite new sources of energy, modern materials, intensive production technologies, continues to grow worldwide and also in the GDR. Wouldn't it be preferable for us to meet this demand by imports?

Prof Kurth: That would be neither profitable nor necessary, someday also no longer possible. All speculations of the sixties to operate the domestic forests as parkland proved to be incorrect. Lumber cannot be effectively transported over long distances, it must be domestically produced. Soon it will no longer be available on the world market, not even in the Soviet Union.

[Question] You said lumber imports of this magnitude are not even necessary.

Prof Kurth: Of course, a country that is in 87th place in the world as regards its share of forest area but is in 11th position for lumber consumption depends on imports. But our forests are extremely rich in wood. Regarding per hectare yield we achieve international top value. The GDR foresters harvest 1.3 times the European average for comparable areas, we surpass the world average fivefold.

That puts us in the position to cut 11 million cubic meters a year—two-thirds of industry's annual demand—in domestic forests. But what we are going to need beyond the present level in the long run must also be met from our own forests. Of course, only according to the natural possibilities. Greater improvement and economical handling also for the raw material wood. By the way, 12,000 different products are made from it in the GDR.

[Question] With a demand like this, is it realistic to expect that the productive capacity of our forest will not be reduced in the course of decades?

Prof Kurth: We do not live at the expense of our forests. On the contrary. For the past 30 years we can record a continuous increase of their living wood reserves. Two-thirds of the increase are harvested every year. While in 1950 forests had an average of 110 cubic meters of wood per hectare, the present stands are 183 cubic meters of wood. We would like to double current yields in 100 years. For since there has been forest management, its fundamental ethical principle has been always to think ahead, to utilize this form of vegetation effectively. What we foresters harvest in the forests must be in constant accord with the striving to pass it on more and more productively to our children and grandchildren.

For me this principle has been the moral imperative of a communist attitude towards nature ever since I received long ago responsibility for the forest of the 21st century as a young brigade leader for forest project planning. Or, in line with Marx's words, we foresters "like good family fathers" want "to leave the earth in improved condition to the subsequent generations."

[Question] Lasting effect in the management of the forests--that signifies concretely that there has been a break with the centuries-old habit of exploitation, to put it better: destructive exploitation, of the resource wood?

Prof Kurth: You could call it that. About 1800 a start was made to use the holdings of trees economically; it was realized that wood--like no fossil raw material--is inexhaustible if correctly handled. However, that was done less in the interest of the forests which were then in a catastrophic condition but more in the interest of the increasing demand for wood for the sake of the developing capitalist industry. And thus man changed within a few decades the natural German mixed beech and oak forests into vast coniferous wood monocultures because they met his economic interests better. The ecologically far more attractive red beech was retained here on all of 8 percent of the forest area.

[Question] Our forest, as we find it now, thus is manmade. Nothing will change that any longer. But what is socialist forestry undertaking to shape this anthropogenic effect in the interest of man and nature?

Prof Kurth: Let us adhere to the principle of lasting effectiveness. This includes not removing from the forest any more biomass than necessary to reproduce itself steadily and adequately. That includes utilizing the free forces of nature, sunlight, water and carbon dioxide, striving for maximum growth, choosing the optimum structure as to types of trees and the optimum afforestation density and to apply, among other things, modern breeding and gene technology. It is especially in this area that we see tremendous reserves, for in our forests

there grow as a rule plants that have not yet been genetically influenced by man. Furthermore, this includes a favorable spatial organization of the holdings which helps in effective management of the forest and at the same time protects it from dangers, e.g., storms, and finally a reasonable ratio between young, medium and old wood.

[Question] The forest, as we had already touched on, serves man by far not solely as a source of raw material.

Prof Kurth: It can even be said that the part of our forests in which ecological, cultural-esthetic, and social hygienic functions restrict the priority of lumber production is growing. At present, shelter woods--erosion-endangered slopes, parks, national parks, and coastal protected areas--as well as protected and special forests preferred for health, recreation, water management and scientific purposes already constitute 16 percent. Views according to which ecological obligations are being fulfilled in the wake of lumber production are not in accord with socialist forestry.

[Question] Are there reliable parameters for the ecological utility value of this ecosystem?

Prof Kurth: Here forestry science has a need to catch up, particularly since the ecological expectations on the forest at times are too general and lack precision. But it is undisputed that the ecological benefit exceeds that of lumber production. Forests produce oxygen, bind dust, store and purify water, are climate stabilizing, and not least offer innumerable animals and plants biosphere and a basis for existence. Forests create esthetic pleasure, provide recreation, influence body, mind, and soul of man. Thus enough reasons not to permit the share of forests to decline any further. Rather the ecological conditions for stable agricultural production require expanding the forest or the tree population in the open landscape. Our agricultural area ought to have just short of one percent of trees: in the interest of more fertile soil as well as in the interest of conservation, of the habitat for fauna and flora.

Great Efforts for the Protection of Nature

[Question] An intact natural environment thus is only guaranteed by adequately intact forests. On the other hand, industrial waste products pollute this ecologically beneficial ecosystem quite a bit.

Prof Kurth: Even more than that. Pollutants in the air impair not only the forest as such but they also restrict its positive effects for a clean environment. The damages caused by emission constitute a serious problem. Society has now recognized that and the efforts made, especially in the GDR, in recent years, are very great. They result internationally in considerable successes as experts from all over assure us time and again. I think of the Duebener Heide, in the midst of the Leipzig/Halle area of industrial concentration. It continues to fulfill its tasks as lumber supplier and recreational area, owing to the efforts of forestry....

[Question] ...and because surrounding combines succeed in reducing emission step by step, e.g., by installation of filtration plants. Is there any other alternative?

Prof Kurth: There is no other. Nature can not and will not adapt. We will not be able to develop any really smoke-resistant types of trees. Also occasionally heard theories to reduce industrial production in the future are of course unrealistic. But what is involved is not only protection of the forests alone. For the matter that escapes through chimneys or waste channels into the air and waters frequently contains valuable substances, which thus are lost to further economic use. When we set the goal for ourselves in the GDR to reduce discharge of sulfur dioxide by nearly one third by the early nineties, one of the factors behind that is that we have to import sulfur at great expense. The directive to the new 5-year plan requests industry to change to relatively closed substance cycles. Key technologies can only be low-polluting technologies. The forest demonstrates that to us. For thousands of years the production-consumption-destruction cycle of matter has functioned in it and the result is--even with today's human influence--no pollution but gain for the environment.

Exotic Conifers Enrich Forests

[Question] There will not be such a thing as a tree not sensitive to smoke. But scientists of your section are engaged in making the forest more resistant.

Prof Kurth: That is true. Obviously we are interested hereby in minimizing damages that have already occurred, maintaining the forest function. For this purpose, we take, e.g., measures against biotic pests, determine how use of lumber and reforestation as well as care, fertilizing, and amelioration must take place. There are also experiments for breeding plants less susceptible to environmental effects, and not only against industrial ones. For emission effects frequently cause problems to forests only in insidious combination with extreme temperatures, snow burdens, storms, and forestry pests. Furthermore we want to increase again the stock of deciduous trees, above all to reduce the share of spruce trees from more heavily polluted zones. On one tenth of our forest area we acclimatize moreover exotic conifers, including Douglas firs, special pine trees, and larches.

[Question] In conclusion, a look ahead. In less than one tree generation, our fossil carbon sources--oil, coal--will be exhausted. Are they then going to be replaced by the constantly self-reproducing carbon source wood?

Prof Kurth: Absolutely, even though not by wood alone. But what the forests of the earth produce in wood in one year exceeds in its weight the world annual production of steel, cement, aluminum, copper, and plastics combined. In 12 months, biomass grows again in the ecosystem, which corresponds to seven times the annual world oil production. In wood, complex macromolecules are already performed. Here nature accomplishes every day anew with the help of sun, carbon dioxide, and rain at normal pressure and low temperatures for which mankind requires great chemical production complexes. The production costs for one ton of forestry biomass, by the way, amounts to only one tenth of the import costs for a ton of oil.

[Question] Whereby, however, our lumber fund is additionally polluted.

Prof Kurth: Undoubtedly scientific-technical progress will discover other energy and substance sources. But in the future we must quite simply handle the

attractive raw material wood more responsibly. Too much biosubstance--from sticks up to barks, branches, pine needles, leaves--is not taken into consideration, wood residue is generously discarded as waste by industry, cellulose waste liquor is discharged into rivers, reserves which, properly used, could save millions of cubic meters of lumber from being cut. But I am sure that here, too, we will have taken a decisive step forward by the turn of the century. We have no other choice.

12356

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ECONOMY

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

OFFICE COMPUTERS, DATA PROCESSING AID WHOLESALE COMBINES

East Berlin DER HANDEL in German Vol 36 No 2, 1985 pp 26-27

Movement of Goods Directed from Work Place

Klaus-Juergen Grundlach, engineer, Central Economic Commission Wholesale Sector, director of microprocessing technology department for electronic data processing, Adolf Gerecke, mathematician, Berlin Wholesale Combine Sector, director of data processing organization department.

[Text] A uniform data processing system with discrete projects for the fifteen combines is currently being used to track the total movement of basic wholesale use. This is achieved by means of regional data processing centers (DPC's) equipped with ESER-mainframe computers. Not only does this organizational structure increase efficiency and effectiveness in

- preparing and implementing processes related to the movement of goods,
- directing, planning and monitoring supply, and
- accounting and statistics,

but it also has another advantage. In the more than 250 operating units of the wholesale combines the recording of transactions and data on punch cards remains decentralized at their place of origin. The punch cards must then be loaded onto trucks and transported to the fifteen regional data processing centers where they are incorporated into the centralized project work. The gathering of the previous day's results (lists and tables) is linked to the delivery of the new data storage media. In the wholesale sector today, more than 1.2 million punch cards for transactions concerning outgoing goods are generated daily, with an additional 10% during peak supply times. Moreover, all other transactions and data must also be recorded on punch cards for central processing. The necessary technical equipment (card punchers and verifiers, punch card duplicators), in addition to years of moral wear and tear, is increasingly subject to physical wear and tear. This problem will intensify rapidly in coming years, as this equipment ceased being manufactured more than fifteen years ago and as the necessary spare parts have also been out of production for years.

Office Computer as Alternative Solution

The introduction of the office computer in accordance with international trends compels the wholesale sector to establish an alternate data processing organization without delay. From today's business perspective there is only one possible way to solve the problems mentioned above: Technical development based on microelectronic components must provide for decentralized, on site data processing on type A5120/A5130 office computers. Using these computers at the wholesale combines themselves means data processing must be integrated into the system where the movement of goods is actually occurring. These office computers come with CAM-work stations.

The scheduled development of the ZADIB (recording of rise and fall in stock, disposition and inventory accounting) office computer project for the wholesale sector fulfills this alternate data processing organization requirement. With the accelerated application of microelectronics more than 1000 CAM-work stations will be used in the future. Average productivity (computer time) will be 10-15 hours/day for the complex processes related to the turnover of goods and for supply requirements in the purchasing and information centers (EIZ).

Program with Three Expansion Phases

The computer solutions in the first expansion phase of the ZADIB discrete project include:

1. A complete and complex inventory for all items based on order number and organized according to all available types of stock, all available repackaging or crate sizes and all available pallets and types of empties. Inventory accounting is the final transaction related to the movement of goods, which makes the current stock report available as supply and management information without any time delay. Thus such things as changes in stock status as well as inventory taking are implemented by means of very efficient programmed solutions.
2. The processing of all transactions involved in the delivery and other movement of goods (such as transfers, inventory discrepancies, lost goods records, return deliveries, other receipt of goods, complaints, etc.).
3. The sales disposition as core of the project. This includes catalogue sales, sales with immediate printing of delivery slips, delivery and sale of consignment goods, standing orders including stock availability, to include among other things immediate inventory balancing after each transaction as well as the processing of supplementary price changes.
4. Recording data for transactions which do not alter merchandise inventory.
5. Permanent data pertaining to goods, clients and suppliers.
6. Software to save data files and data in case of computer malfunction.

7. Conversion of data for processed transactions onto 1/2" magnetic bands to safeguard the off-line link to ESER-projects, which further process the data in accordance with allocated processing.

8. Programs of a user-business system to handle start routines, program control, data file control and the safeguarding of user and access rights to individual programs.

The second expansion phase, dependent on a printer under development by the Robotron combine (for which the SD 1157 mosaic printer is the necessary technical basis) will provide the computer solution. With this printer the necessary tables and lists for movement of goods transactions can be produced on the office computer work stations. This includes individual accounting for delivery of goods to clients (also partially used as order processing slip for sorting and order processing sections) and the sorting and order processing tables and lists in all technical variants.

The third expansion phase finally makes it possible to follow the entire chain of events, including inventory accounting, all the way to the warehouse (location of paletts). This makes it possible to manage, plan and direct the movement of goods according to warehouse location and age of goods.

Complex On Site Solution

The three expansion phases (of which the first is already being used by six of the wholesale sector combines and the second and third are still under development) create computer solutions for the discrete project. These solutions ensure on site data processing for all transactions concerning movement of goods. The break in activity caused by centralized stock processing (exclusively centralized data processing in the DPC's causes a two to three day lag per chain of events) will be eliminated in the future. Thus, the office computer will accomplish all the complexities that ensure the immediate processing of transactions. All other jobs will be fed to the data processing centers according to the principle of allocated processing, there to be centrally processed on ESER-systems. Measured against the 100% ESER-processing today, the future work load will still be 80% of the total.

The primary data gathered with the office computer project can also be applied to future projects. In this way all data need only be gathered once, ensuring a delimitation in both content and time.

Follow-up projects will include:

- daily routing optimization,
- monitoring of contract fulfillment,
- management of warehouse organization, process guidance systems,
- handling of packing materials and rented empties.

Far-reaching Organizational Changes

The universal use of office computers forces fundamental changes in the entire previous organizational structure. These changes make human labor redundant,

cut down on jobs and time, lower material consumption, release total commodities available and reduce both average merchandise inventory and costs.

The redundancy of human labor applies primarily to backup and card file activities as well as to the recording of data and the processing of slips. Most time is saved in processing slips (original versus key-punched card), in comparing original slip with computer listing and in separating and disseminating of ESER lists and tables. Material consumption is reduced because punch card are no longer used at all and less paper is used in ESER lists (data are current and can be called up on the screen at any time).

The release of total commodities available and the reduction of average merchandise inventory is achieved by no longer interrupting the flow of incoming and outgoing goods every two to three days. This, in turn, shortens the ordering and delivery process.

The effort that is no longer expended in the data processing centers will be put to more efficient and effective use in the future in operating the decentralized office computers. Data processing costs are reduced as a result of different types of expenditures.

When all costs and usage factors are compared (gain in relation to unique expenditures) and given broadest possible consideration, the recoupment period is 1.52 years.

13233

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ECONOMY

ROMANIA

MEASURES TO INCREASE USE OF WOOD RESOURCES

Bucharest REVISTA ECONOMICA in Romanian No 16, 18 Apr 86 pp 5-6

[Article by Gheorghe Badescu: "Increasing the Degree of Utilization of the Wood Resources"]

[Text] The better utilization of all natural resources is one of the main objectives of the policy of comprehensively developing the national economy. Among these resources, wood is particularly important due to both its economic value and its regenerative properties. Consequently, conserving, tending, and developing forests is important for exhaustively and better utilizing wood resources, and for environmental protection--two priority requirements for ensuring rational exploitation and utilization of this important economic resource.

Continuously increasing the volume of wood used for industrial purposes, ensuring the exhaustive utilization of the wood resources, rationally exploiting the existing forests, promoting appropriate technical, technological, and organizational solutions in the process of efficient utilization of wood resources, improving environmental conditions, and preserving the ecological balance are some of the major tasks of the Bucharest Wood Exploitation Central and its enterprises. The basic technology involved in the production process of those enterprises involves the exploitation of whole or parts of crown trees, priming operations on preparatory platforms, and finally transportation to sorting and preindustrial treatment centers. The organizational concept governing this modern exploitation technology promoted by the central enterprises is in line with the general principles of streamlining production processes; the technological processes involved are of an industrial character, technological operations proceed in a continuous flow toward the final point of the production process, internal handling and transportation are reduced to a minimum, and the entire production process is subjected to complex mechanization.

The fulfillment of the above mentioned tasks is closely linked to the manner in which each enterprise fulfills the production and efficiency indexes established in the plan. From this viewpoint, the overall achievements of the central show that in the first quarter of 1986 the plan was fulfilled 103.7 percent in the area of production, 100.9 percent in the area of labor productivity, 104.5 percent in the area of wood volume put into production, and so forth. All the enterprises of the centrals contributed to these achievements, in particular the Rimnicu Vilcea, Piatra Neamt, and Bacau forestry exploitation and transportation enterprises. In highlighting the main factors that permitted these results we want to primarily mention the positive impact of last year's results, and thorough understanding of the production plan for this year.

Concerning the first aspect, in 1985 the gross volume of wood put into production exceeded 22,200,000 cubic meters, the necessary stockpiles were ensured for a smooth production flow in the first quarter of the current year, and the degree of utilization of the wood was higher by 30 lei/cubic meter than in 1984. On the other hand, the analysis of the plan tasks that highlighted some of the characteristics of the production plan for this year--the timber volume envisaged for production is lower than in 1985 by 3.7 percent, whereby greater reductions were recorded at enterprises in the southern parts of the country, where oak and acacia exploitations have been pared down; the share of secondary products is increasing, as is the volume of wood resources derived from wooded pastures; the volume of products with a limited degree of processing, delivered as such, will be increased (timber for cellulose, mine timber, etc.), and the volume of sawn timber logs will be reduced; the production-commodities of new facilities (furniture, panels, veneers, etc.) will total about 334 million lei, and the degree of utilization of wood resources will be higher than in 1985 (by 32 lei/cubic meter, i.e., by 4.4 percent), etc.--allowed us to issue the most appropriate technical, technological, and organizational measures required to better utilize the internal resources available for an increased production.

Within the framework of the actions envisaged in order to fully achieve the objectives established in the plan for this year, those designed to increase labor productivity are of a particular importance. This year, by ensuring a labor productivity of at least 3 cubic meters/man/day we expect to expend about 30 percent less than in 1985 for each cubic meter of timber put into production.

Along this line, activities at felling areas, priming platforms, and transportation centers will be centered on concentrating the means of production and manpower with a view to completing the various operations on schedule and as rapidly as possible, and with a minimum expenditure of manpower and materials. Also,

steps are being taken to ensure that manpower and fuel intensive operations (sectioning, cleaving, barking, etc.) are transferred toward the final point of the production process, to sorting and preindustrial treatment centers, where the resources can be used in a more complex and superior manner. At the same time, we plan to expand the utilization of large capacity means of transportation so as to be able to carry trees of maximum length to the sorting and preindustrial treatment centers where they are turned into products ready for industrial use.

One of the multiple-effect actions that is now in progress is the modernization of working technologies, which is currently in effect at 14 timber enterprises of the central. One of the purposes of this action is to introduce interphase transport telesorters at the Curtea de Arges, Toplita, Lunca Ilvei, Lunca Bradului, and other plants; feed resinous logs on highly aggregated technological lines at the Toplet, Piatra Arsa, Lunca Bradului, and other plants, and purchase and equip the plants with 15 Portal-type cranes, whereby we expect to achieve personnel savings of over 700 men. Simultaneously, steps are being taken to modernize working technologies at 12 sorting and preindustrial treatment centers (at Mineciu, Brasov, Risnov, Rimnicu Sarat, Paltinoasa, Piatra Arsa, etc.) which this year are expected to handle (sort and process) over 1.2 million cubic meters of wood. The measures are aimed at mechanizing unloading operations by expanding the utilization of Portal cranes, fixed point sectioning installations, and cable installations. A relatively important saving of personnel--more than 1,900 men--will be achieved by implementing standardized technological processes at felling areas and differentiated maximum tariffs according to the nature of the work, geographical area, and terrain conditions.

The value of the production-commodities will be increased and the degree of utilization of the wood resources will be raised especially by expanding production sharing both among timber processing enterprises and between them and customer enterprises. For this purpose, measures have been taken to ensure stocking and drying facilities (for natural and artificial drying) with a view to ensuring stockpiles of dry timber for the production of prefabricated and semifabricated items, using crate sections, doors, windows, and cut timber (which became available following cuts in the plan for such products) to produce prefabricated and semifabricated timber products.

In view of the specific characteristics of our work and of the need to better utilize the wood resources, special attention will be paid to providing the necessary conditions for utilizing recoverable resources derived from technological processes at forestry plants (bark, needles, branches, etc.) and at sorting and preindustrial treatment centers (bark, sawdust, splinters,

etc.). This year, the volume of such resources is expected to total over 394,000 cubic meters, to be employed as follows: 20 percent for obtaining cellulose, tannic acid, essential oil, and needle flour through chemical processing; 35 percent for chipboards and fiberboards; and 45 percent to be used as fuel by the respective plants and other enterprises. Along the same line, efforts will be continued and expanded to promote small bulk wood processing at mechanized stations located at sorting and pre-industrial treatment centers, thus ensuring a considerable percentage of the raw material required for packing materials and other products featured on the plan of the central enterprises, and making available considerable volumes of timber for export and for domestic consumers.

The above actions constitute only part of the general measures planned to be implemented in order to fulfill the plan tasks for this year. Their precise implementation, in conjunction with the elimination of certain shortcomings (the utilization of cable installations at felling areas below capacity; failure to observe maintenance, inspection, and repair schedules; oversized work teams, etc.) can provide the necessary conditions for smooth operations and for obtaining better results in all the aspects of timber utilization.

12782
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ECONOMY

ROMANIA

STEPS TO INCREASE COAL PRODUCTION SUGGESTED

Bucharest REVISTA ECONOMICA in Romanian No16, 18 Apr 86 p 6-7

[Article by Lucian Berceanu, deputy minister of mines: "More Coal by Increasing Labor Productivity"]

[Text] In order to emphasize the intensive aspects of socio-economic development, better utilize material and human resources, and more markedly increase labor productivity we must efficiently use the technical potential and the time allotted to the achievement of the material production. In line with the general efforts being made, the mining enterprises are carrying out extensive actions to continuously increase labor productivity as a decisive condition for obtaining the highest possible volumes of coal and ores. This year, labor productivity is envisaged to rise throughout the Ministry of Mines by 10.7 percent (see table) as compared to 1985, which means productivity increases of 18.8 percent for brown coal, 9.5 percent for underground coal, and 10.5 percent for quarry lignite.

The main factor influencing productivity in the mining industry is technical progress. In the past 5-year plan, the mining industry was allocated important investment funds for speeding up the process of mechanization of the production, procuring highly productive technical equipment--mechanized cutting installations, advance combines, excavators with large buckets, crushing machines, and well and gallery perforating and digging installations--automating the operation of certain installations, mechanization of auxiliary and service operations, modernization and improvement of mine opening and preparation technologies, and so forth.

This year, too, as throughout the 1986-90 5-year plan, this process of promoting technical progress will continue at an intensive pace. However, the most important is that the efforts made to increase the degree of mechanization and automation of production processes should be fully utilized and that the production of coal and ores should rapidly increase, thus better meeting the requirements of the national economy. In 1985 labor productivity will increase by promoting technical progress at

a 6.3 percent rate. Among the actions envisaged for this purpose we will mention those concerning:

--increasing the degree of utilization of technological excavation-transportation-dumping lines in lignite quarries, particularly in the Oltenia basins. This will be achieved by: improving working technologies in the quarries; providing the quarries with means of mechanization and semi-mechanization; reorganizing maintenance and repair activities; providing technological equipment with control, measurement, and command devices; organizing spare parts and subassembly stores in the vicinity of the quarries, with a view to increasing repair efficiency; improving the skills of the working personnel, etc.;

--increasing the average speed of advance in mines equipped with mechanized cutting-loading-support installations from 17-18 meters a month in the past year to 25-26 meters a month in 1986 in bituminous coal mines, and from 30-32 meters a month to 40-42 meters a month in lignite mines. In view of the varying levels of production and productivity achieved at mining exploitations, steps will be taken to expand the good results attained and to promote progressive technologies, so that the measures planned can be implemented in the shortest possible time;

--expanding the mechanization of difficult and labor intensive operations underground and on the surface of the mines (the transportation of materials, equipment, and subassemblies; drawing the broken chain on the underside of scraper elevators; loading-unloading and handling operations in coal stores, etc.);

--generalizing the mechanized extraction of coal from the underground from 2,480,000 tons in the past year to 4 billion tons in 1986 (161.3 percent) in bituminous coal mines, and from 8,515,000 tons to 9,840,000 tons (115.6 percent) in lignite and brown coal mines;

--organizing underground stores of vital spare parts in all the large mines, with a view to efficiently carrying out the repair and maintenance of mechanized mining equipment, cutting combines, loading machines, perforation installations, etc.;

--carrying out the operations envisaged in the plan for opening new coal production capacities this year. For this purpose, an additional 21 rotor excavators and 12 dumping machines will be installed and put into operation this year at the lignite quarries of the Rovinari, Motru-Jilt, Husnicioara-Mehedinti, and Horezu-Vilcea basins.

Group of factors	Labor productivity increase	Relative personnel savings per factor
Total	10.7	X
of which:		
-- technical progress	6.3	54
-- improved management, production, and labor	4.2	36
-- improved personnel skills	1	9.2

An important role in ensuring the productivity increases envisaged for this year will be played by measures to improve the organization of management, production, and labor, which are expected to raise this index by 4.2 percent. Proceeding from the specific conditions prevailing at the mining units and the precise determination of the resources available, concrete actions, schedules, and responsibilities have been established; these can be divided into two major categories:

1) Apportioning and allocating the labor force according to activities and categories of personnel with a view to: ensuring the operation of directly productive mine areas (mine faces, mine opening and preparation operations) at full capacity; eliminating bottlenecks and ensuring the transportation of the deposits extracted in mines and quarries.

2) Standardizing the organization of mine surface activities and establishing new norms for these activities with a view to reducing the number of personnel; establishing revised and improved tasks for each worker or team employed in auxiliary surface work.

Continuously improving working technologies and handling modern and highly complex equipment require appropriate personnel training at all the levels, both for operating the machines, equipment, and installations and for their maintenance, repair, and inspection. At the level of the entire branch and its units such training is provided through vocational schools and special highschoools, and through the measures implemented to recycle, improve, and specialize the entire working personnel. Alone in the current year, for example, it is envisaged to train 27,850 skilled workers, out of which 5,400 will be trained at vocational schools and industrial mining highschoools, and 22,450 will be trained on the job.

All the measures and actions planned for this year are designed to contribute to increasing labor productivity and creating the necessary conditions for achieving the entire production planned for 1986 at a high qualitative level. In point of fact, by the end of the first 2 months of this year, the results obtained at

the majority of the coal enterprises showed a considerable increase in production, achieved mainly through increased labor productivity. The important thing now is that all the mining enterprises and exploitations continue to fully, regularly, and on schedule implement all the proposals formulated and approved under their own plans of measures to increase labor productivity.

12782

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ECONOMY

ROMANIA

NEW LAW ON WORKERS' REMUNERATION ANALYZED

Bucharest REVISTA ECONOMICA in Romanian No 16, 18 Apr pp 11-12

[Article by Nicolae Nita: "The Overall Contract System and the Direct Contract System as Important Elements of Implementing the Principle of Distribution According to Work"]

[Text] The intensive program of developing and modernizing the Romanian economy has been continuously dynamized by the concepts, theses, and ideas of a great theoretical and practical value featured in normative documents and acts that provide the necessary framework and conditions for improving the economic-financial mechanism, bolstering self-management and self-administration, and actively exercising the prerogatives of the revolutionary workers' democracy.

The law concerning work remuneration under the overall and direct contract systems, debated and approved at the recent session of the Grand National Assembly, is the outcome of the scientific, revolutionary, daring, and original thinking of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, a profound and far-sighted thinker and bold promoter of what is new, at whose initiative and under whose direct leadership it was developed. The law reflects the realism and clear-sightedness of our party secretary general and of a dialectical and manysided analysis of the ways to improve the socialist relations of work and distribution, carried out in the light of the requirements of intensively developing the economy and emphasizing its qualitative aspects.

Conceived in a broad perspective designed to strengthen the link between incomes and the results of work and thus to increase economic efficiency and the contribution made by each unit to fully utilizing our technical and human potential, the law on remuneration under overall and direct contract systems takes into account the general interests of the national economy as well as those of each working person, and constitutes an eloquent expression of the permanent attention paid by our party and state to ensuring the necessary conditions for achieving the 13th party congress objectives concerning the rapid development of the

Romanian economy and doubling labor productivity in the course of the 1986-90 5-year plan.

The new regulations are designed to both more markedly stimulate creative efforts and to enhance the responsibility of the working people as owners, producers, and consumers for fulfilling the plan and judiciously managing the material and financial resources provided by the society for the production sector. The law puts a greater emphasis on qualitative aspects, thereby promoting the contribution of the collectives of working people to better utilizing the technical, economic, and human potential at their disposal.

The provisions of the law have been correlated to the national actions that are being carried out in economic units to organize and modernize the production processes with a view to capitalizing on scientific research, modern technology, and material and labor resources, and doubling labor productivity in the course of this 5-year plan, raising the technical and qualitative level of products, reducing material and energy consumption, enhancing economic efficiency, and thus increasing the incomes of the working people.

The recently adopted law provides a legal framework for improving the organization of labor and remuneration so as to resolutely implement the socialist principle of distribution according to the quantity, quality, and social importance of work, which requires that the entire working personnel should be paid according to their contribution to the production and the results obtained in their work. The new overall and direct contract systems provide incentives for the entire working personnel to fulfill and exceed the planned itemized production and the production for export, to better utilize raw and other materials, increase the percentage of high quality products achieved, reduce the specific consumption of raw and other materials, fuel, and energy, operate the machines and equipment at capacity, and improve the organization of the production and labor.

By capitalizing on the superiority of our production relations, the law provides incentives for all the categories of working personnel to obtain the largest possible volume of production at a minimum expenditure of material and labor, i.e., to enhance the efficiency of the labor expended by the society for producing new assets. Similarly, the implementation of the overall contract system permits us to more closely link the organization of production and labor to work norms and to the working people's incomes.

In view of the increased incentive possibilities created by the overall contract system, the law stipulates that this system

should be implemented in all economic activities, to all the categories of personnel, and at all organizational levels, beginning with the basic ones--work teams, installations, workshops, and sections--up to the level of factory, plant, and enterprise, as well as industrial centrals and ministries. Within the overall contract system, the direct contract remuneration system is applied in all the cases in which the quantity of products or the volume of work carried out by one person or one team can be determined on the basis of time or production norms. A direct linkage is thus achieved between the work done and the results obtained and the due remuneration.

The governing principle featured in the law on the overall and direct contract systems is that the incomes of the working people are established in direct relationship with the fulfillment of the itemized production in the planned range structure or with the work performed, and are not subject to any limitation either when the plan tasks are exceeded or not fulfilled. This serves as a forceful incentive for the working people to fulfill and exceed the itemized production in the range structure envisaged in the plan, and to secure domestic or foreign markets for it.

At the same time, the working people's incomes can increase more considerably when the production is fulfilled within a shorter time or with a smaller number of personnel than envisaged in the norms, in keeping with the legal principle that the amount of money envisaged in the overall contract system does not change regardless of the number of personnel and the time required to fulfill the contract.

Also, the law creates the possibility of providing additional incentives for workers, foremen, engineers, and other categories of personnel in production sections and workshops to exceed the production for export. In view of the particular importance of fulfilling and exceeding the production earmarked for export--a decisive element for the entire national economy--the law stipulates that by exceeding the production for export and planned exports, the personnel employed in the management of enterprises, centrals, and ministries and other categories of personnel carrying out tasks connected to export can obtain monthly bonuses according to the percentages envisaged by the law; conversely, they incur appropriate penalties when these tasks are not fulfilled.

The law also features important provisions concerning stronger material incentives to fulfill the objective requirements of the current stage of qualitative-intensive development of the material production. For this purpose, the law provisions encourage increases in the degree of utilization of raw materials with a view to obtaining larger volumes of finished products or products of a higher quality. Similarly, remunerations can be raised or

cut in keeping with the degree of fulfillment of certain quality indexes, such as: the utilization or productivity index, and increased percentage of products of a higher quality. In order to encourage continuous reductions of production expenditures, the working personnel can be awarded bonuses for saving raw and other materials, fuel, and energy.

The provisions of the law on the overall and direct contract systems are also aimed at strengthening plan discipline and at ensuring the fulfillment of the itemized production in the range structures planned. According to this provision, the planned itemized production is viewed as fulfilled only if all the ranges envisaged in the plan have been produced and the production for export has been completely fulfilled.

The law on the overall and direct contract systems pays special attention to improving the organization and norms of production and labor, which must precede and ensure all the conditions necessary for correctly and profitably implementing the overall contract system. The amounts of money established in payment for the products and work stipulated in the overall contract are determined on the basis of the work norms and regulations scientifically calculated in direct relationship with the planned tasks of raising labor productivity and average salaries. The correct and efficient implementation of the law provisions requires a prior analysis of each job, of machine load capacity, and of the working time utilization by each working person and the establishment of new and scientific production and time norms and personnel regulations reflecting the new technical conditions and the better organization of production and labor, and conducive to cutting back on indirectly productive and service personnel and channeling it toward directly productive activities.

Within each economic unit, the general meeting of working people debates and adopts decisions concerning the implementation of labor organization and remuneration under the overall and direct contract systems.

In order to organize the implementation of the overall contract system, aside from the provisions concerning the methods of determining remuneration rights, the law features the obligations incumbent on the managing personnel of enterprises, factories, and plants and of their operation sections concerning the allocation and supervision of the quantitative and qualitative production tasks envisaged in the plan, the establishment and application of technologies and consumption norms, improving organizational structures, raising the skills of the manpower, and so forth.

As a decisive condition for the resolute and correct implementation of the overall contract system, the law stipulates the responsibilities, tasks, and obligations of the managements of enterprises, industrial centrals, ministries, and other central and local bodies for itemizing and securing contracts for the entire planned production, simultaneously with ensuring an exact correlation among the itemized production, production-commodities, increased labor productivity, size of personnel, and remuneration fund. The managements are required to take measures to fully utilize the production capacities of their units in each shift. Similarly, they are responsible for supplies, for adopting advanced production technologies, for the training and professional advance of the working people. and for resolutely implementing labor norms and regulations.

The law on remuneration under the overall and direct contract systems obligates the industrial centrals, ministries, and other central and local bodies to efficiently intervene whenever disruptions occur in the production process of units and to take the appropriate measures to enable the working people of each unit and work place to completely fulfill the plan tasks and all their duties. To ensure that the working people produce, and thus secure the average salaries envisaged in the plan, the law states that if the working personnel do not obtain at least 80 percent of the tariff remuneration established for the duration of a month, the immediately superior bodies--industrial centrals or ministries --are obligated to examine the causes that led to that situation and to take the due measures so that the working people can fully discharge their duties and secure the remuneration for the following periods.

If the economic units cannot secure production tasks for their entire capacity and provide work for their entire personnel, the unit management will take measures to redetermine the size of the personnel in keeping with the conditions of fulfillment of the plan tasks; the personnel becoming available as a result thereof will be reallocated to other productive activities in the same enterprise or in other units. According to the law on remuneration under the overall and direct contract systems, the industrial centrals and central or local bodies are obligated to work together with the economic units so that the reallocation should be channeled toward activities and units that can utilize this personnel within the plan indexes allotted to them.

In point of fact, labor remuneration under the overall contract system consists of a collective of working people undertaking to produce certain products or work derived from the plan, on the basis of an overall contract, whereby the respective products or work are expressed in physical units specific of the respective activity or workplace and established per year, quarter, month, and day. The amounts of money envisaged in the overall contract

are the ones established for the fulfillment of the production (products or work) contracted for by the work teams, workshops, sections, and other similar formations. These amounts are determined on the basis of tariffs per unit of product or work (for both directly productive workers and for the rest of the personnel, including the subunit managers in sections with homogenous production), quotas per 100 lei worth of work corresponding to the production under contract (for subunit managers, foremen, engineers, subengineers, technicians, and indirectly productive workers), or quotas established for 1,000 lei of production-commodities by the immediately superior body (for the personnel included in the overall contract system at the level of the enterprise).

In every case the tariffs and quotas established on the basis of labor regulations must ensure that the planned annual remuneration fund and the task to increase labor productivity are not exceeded. They may be modified only if, through the implementation of technical or organizational measures, the necessary labor expenditure is reduced or if the production or work that are to be carried out are different from the ones envisaged upon the signing of the overall contract.

The overall contract is signed by the work teams and the management of the production subunits to which they belong, while the latter sign contracts with the management of the enterprise. The contracts feature:

1. The itemized production or the volume of work that is to be carried out (whereby the production for export is specified separately) and the amount of money due in payment.
2. The criteria according to which remunerations may be increased or reduced: a) the planned index of utilization of raw and other materials or the products achievement index, the purpose of which is to obtain the largest possible value or quantity of finished products for the same quantity of raw or other materials; b) the planned percentage of products of a higher quality in cases in which the production is divided into quality categories.
3. The conditions whose unfulfillment incurs remuneration cuts: a) the planned indexes of utilization of machines and installations; b) specific consumption norms for raw and other materials, fuel, and energy, in the cases in which they do not constitute criteria for increasing or cutting remunerations.

The amount payable to the working personnel is directly linked to the quantity of finished products or volume of work performed. However, it must be remembered that the planned itemized production is viewed as fulfilled only if all the ranges envisaged

have been manufactured; failure to produce one range cannot be compensated by producing another in excess of the plan. Also, the itemized production is viewed as fulfilled only if the production earmarked for export has been fulfilled, which cannot be made up for by producing products or work for domestic consumers in excess of the plan provisions.

The personnel of subunits which do not have an itemized production established for export will receive an additional 1 percent for each percentage point by which this production is exceeded, and is penalized 0.5 percent for each percentage point by which it is not fulfilled (point 1 above). The amount payable for the itemized production and export production achieved is increased or cut within 10 percent by 1 percent for each percentage point by which the two criteria are exceeded or not fulfilled (point 2 above), taken together. If the conditions are not fulfilled (point 3 above), the amount determined in keeping with the above for each percentage point of nonfulfillment of these conditions, taken together, is cut by 1 percent. The amounts payable to the work team according to the above system is distributed among the team members in keeping with each one's contribution to the fulfillment of the tasks, the tariff remuneration, and the actual amount of time put in.

In a future issue we will discuss additional aspects of this matter.

12782
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ECONOMY

ROMANIA

MORE EFFICIENT DISTRIBUTION OF TASKS IN ENTERPRISES NEEDED

Bucharest REVISTA ECONOMICA in Romanian No 16, 18 Apr 86 pp 18-19

[Article by Dr. Panaite Nica: The Correlation Between the Organizational Structure of the Enterprises and the Requirements of the New Economic-Financial Mechanism"]

[Text] The implementation of workers' self-management within the context of continuously expanding socialist democracy has been taking a concrete shape in a series of measures apt to contribute to improving the management of economic units in close correlation with the requirements of the new economic-financial mechanism, the efforts made toward the intensive development of the economy, and increased efficiency in all areas.

The legal framework--created mainly through the RCP Central Committee decision of 22-23 March 1978 on improving the management and economic-financial planning, and enacted principally through Law No 5/1978 on the organization and management of state economic units--makes the enterprise into the basic unit of the national economy, and assigns it particular responsibilities for raising economic efficiency and the qualitative level of the production. Along this line, the enterprise has the authority to take decisions, as well as responsibilities in the area of accruing and utilizing funds, establishing production plans, and applying methods of scientific organization of management, production, and labor.

The clearly superior qualitative objectives of the present day enterprises--compared to the enterprises of 10-15 years ago--also require an appropriate organizational framework capable of generating attitudes geared on quality and on improving all activities in keeping with the requirements imposed by our country's transition to a new stage of economic development, at which great stress must be put on intensive development and on the better and more efficient utilization of all material, financial, and human resources.

The current organizational structures of the industrial enterprises are based on standard organigrams, which in turn are based

on Decree No 162/1973 concerning the establishment of standard structure norms for the economic units. The subsequent transition from financing to self-financing, from economic administration to self-administration, from collective management to self-management, and, essentially, from the old economic mechanism under which this legal act was developed, to the new economic-financial mechanism, involves certain modifications in the configurations and operation of the organizational structures.

The party secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, stressed at the RCP Central Committee plenum of 13-14 November 1985: "We must continuously improve the forms of management and planning of all the sectors of activity... We must never come to believe that what we have achieved is all that can be achieved. We must keep in mind the fact that as the society's production forces develop, as science and culture develop, we must find new forms of management and planning, but which must always proceed from the socialist principles and from the need to strengthen and develop state and cooperative property. We must develop the bodies of collective leadership and strengthen their role in the management of all the activities."

Shortcomings Which Hamper Increases in Efficiency

Proceeding from the guidelines issued on improving the management of all the economic sectors and from the need to correlate all the aspects of such activities in accordance with the new economic-financial mechanism, we believe that a number of shortcomings can be perceived concerning the organizational structures of the industrial enterprises.

--The enterprise director is directly in charge--together with his three deputies (technical and production deputy director, commercial deputy director, and chief accountant)--of a number of operation compartments, too, and, together with the technical deputy director is also responsible for the production activities of the manufacturing sections. While in the conditions in which the current standard organigrams were established the duties of the director were much simpler in that he was mostly passing on decisions coming from his superiors, currently, by virtue of the prerogatives conferred by the new economic-financial mechanism, he is directly responsible for adopting the most efficient decisions for the enterprise, something that requires far more intensive planning and forecasting work. Because of the large number of areas for which he is responsible, an enterprise director will often have to spend all his time on current and routine problems or on solving controversies among the people under him.

--As a rule, it is the director who forges a cohesive line between the two facets of economic activities, marketing and accounting.

Since in the majority of the enterprises the position of commercial deputy director is filled by a technocrat, the technical view often predominates over the economic one, while the second facet is limited to mere record-keeping, supervision, and preventing superfluous expenditures, thus allowing precisely the essential issues raised by the new mechanism, namely efficiency and optimal utilization of all categories of resources, to escape the attention of the management.

--The hierarchic organization (the management norm and the number of structural elements under the direct influence of the three deputy directors) is unbalanced. While the technical and production deputy director exercises his authority over 60-70 percent of the number of structural components of the enterprise, the other two (the commercial deputy director and the chief accountant) are in charge of the remaining 30-40 percent.

--Already under the old economic mechanism, the chief accountant, who is also a deputy director, was put in charge of the basic aspect of economic activities, namely of managing the assets entrusted to the administration of the enterprise. According to the new economic-financial mechanism, the basic aspect of economic activities is to increase these assets and enhance the efficiency of all activities, and this is reflected in various concrete responsibilities which are dispersed among various management cadres. However, it should be mentioned that simultaneously with the transition to the new economic-financial mechanism, the essence of the job and responsibilities of the chief accountant was not subjected to all the changes required by the new system.

--The manner in which the structural elements are conceived, and in particular the utilizations of computers is aimed primarily at keeping track of the existing situation, while improving activities still holds a relatively lowly position. Only an insignificant number of general applications is actually used for optimizing the utilization of resources, which means that currently we are still at the stage of using computers especially for record-keeping purposes. The situation is also compounded by the fact that the policy and structure of the enterprise do not always ensure a complex view of optimizing the utilization of resources and designing strategies conducive to a maximum economic efficiency and competitiveness, although, as is known, the technical competitiveness of a product does not as a rule presuppose economic competitiveness, too.

--Additional correlation failures stem from the manner of development and application of organigrams, such as: throwing together in the same compartment activities that pertain to different functions; some structural compartments are oversized, while others are undersized, as a result of which some people actually work in other compartments than those to which they belong;

production and CTC compartments are subordinated to the same direct supervisor; filling economic positions in the management of enterprises with technical cadres.

--Another aspect that bears analysis is that, while over 60 percent of the problems debated by the working people's councils, and especially by its executive bureau, are of an economic nature, the majority of its members have a predominantly technical training, which means that among the solutions and decisions adopted, the economic problems are considered only from the viewpoint of obvious aspects, as a rule from the angle of general results, while causal aspects, which are more difficult to perceive from "the outside," are allowed to escape attention.

Improvements Necessitated by Current Requirements

In the wake of studies carried out in a number of industrial enterprises we believe that the phenomena noted above can be remedied by improving the organizational structure in close correlation with the principles of the new economic-financial mechanism.

Below follow the main improvements that we believe can be made.

1. Ensuring the fullest possible accordance between the composition of the collective bodies of management and the issues tackled, simultaneously with making greater use of the specialized commissions existing in enterprises (according to Law No 5/1978) and of certain teams of experts, with a view to obtaining a more thorough analysis of the problems that require decisions. Our technical, economic, and other faculties train highly competent specialists whose abilities are insufficiently utilized for devising solutions to these problems. The enterprise managements are dutybound to select the best among these specialists and to involve them in the process of complex decisionmaking.
2. Alleviating, according to case, the unbalanced duties of managerial personnel, by having the director delegate some of his current responsibilities--namely those that do not directly pertain to the essence of his position--to economic managers.
3. Appointing accountants at factory or production section level, simultaneously with decentralizing the economic record-keeping with a view to increasing efficiency, and extensively utilizing electronic computers in keeping with the means currently available to the economic units.
4. Organizing and employing technological research and design workshops--which currently are of a purely technical nature--so as to broaden their concerns and ensure that technical considerations are complemented by economic and social ones. In the activities

of these compartments, economic criteria should play an essential role in guiding efforts designed to improve technologies and production processes, introducing new materials and substitutes, discovering and utilizing efficient means of recovering, reconditioning, and reutilizing secondary resources, etc., in permanent correlation with efforts to raise the technical and qualitative level of the products. Along this line, improving existing products and designing new products and technologies must be more markedly based on economic criteria. The present procedure, whereby certain economic cadres merely endorse technical designs, contributes nothing to guiding research and design activities, since economic endorsements often occur at the final stages of the projects and are of a purely formal nature. In keeping with the specific character of the economic unit, these compartments must employ, aside from the most capable technical specialists, cadres with extensive training in economic, psychological, and sociological areas. Naturally, the proportion of personnel categories must remain in accordance with the specific work of the enterprise.

5. The collective in charge of prices and economic analyses within the financial service should offer solutions for increasing economic efficiency, aimed at: more markedly increasing labor productivity, better utilizing material and energy resources, reducing costs, and increasing profitability. Such studies should also be of use to the planning and development compartment for the purpose of working out optimized versions of the production plans.

6. The CTC-laboratory compartment should be subordinated to the enterprise director to a limited extent from a hierarchical viewpoint, and to the specialized state bodies from an operational viewpoint. In order to ensure that it bears a greater responsibility for the activities it carries out, the index showing the "production-commodities passed by the technical quality control but rejected by the customer for quality reasons" should be taken as the main remuneration criterion for the compartment personnel.

7. Scientific norms are required for the appointment of managerial personnel and executive personnel in functional compartments, and the lack of clarity concerning the specialized training of the person in charge must be eliminated. According to certain provisions currently in effect, some economic positions may be filled by cadres with either economic or technical training, something that in practice influences the manner in which the respect position is carried out. At the same time, certain economic positions that require specialized university studies, are filled by persons lacking the appropriate training, a fact that often constitutes a handicap in the discharge of the relevant duties. The increasing complexity of the activities carried out by economic units and the increasingly complex scientific knowledge required by both the technical and economic branches require an harmonious

cooperation and a dialectical coordination between them, instead of surbodination or substitution, thus ensuring that all activities are carried out in conditions of maximum efficiency, in keeping with the great development and modernization needs of the national economy.

Naturally, all these observations and suggested solutions must be complemented by additional studies and analyses which, through the contribution of experts in economic theory and practice, should provide the outline of improved organizational structures with a view to ensuring a greater efficiency in the current economic-financial mechanism, in accordance with the guidelines and tasks issued by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu at the 1-2 April 1986 RCP Central Committee plenum and with the requirements of intensively developing our economy and ensuring a greater efficiency in all activities.

12782
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MILITARY

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

ANTIAIRCRAFT RADAR SYSTEM DESCRIBED

East Berlin VOLKSARMEE in German No 14, 1986 (signed to press 31 Mar 86) p 8

[Article by G.N. under the rubric "Technology from 30 Years of the NVA: "The P-35 Ground Radar Station"]

The mobile P-35 radar station is foreseen for air reconnaissance and fighter guidance as well as target allocation for the antiaircraft missile forces. The station makes it possible not only to identify missiles on the boundaries of the detection zone and to make out the azimuth angle, the slant range and the characteristic curve but also to determine the affiliation of aircraft and ships (friend-foe identification). In addition, the position of our own aircraft can be discerned with the "active response" system and the azimuth angle of carriers of active noise jamming as well as the coordinates and characterization of nuclear detonations can be determined.

Selected Tactical-Technical Data

The P-35 is a pulse ground radar station in the centimeter waveband with protection against jamming. It can be used independently of the time of day or weather and in temperatures ranging from minus 40 degrees Celsius to plus 50 degrees Celsius. Depending upon the flight altitude, the course of the targets, and their effective reflection surface, the detection range of the P-35 can be several hundred kilometers. If the "active response" is used in escorting our own aircraft, then the range is increased even more.

In the display-unit vehicles, there are three surveillance units, including one for the station chief (on-duty engineer) and two for the radarman, as well as a sector display unit. The measuring accuracy is great. The rotating speed of the antenna (transmitting and receiving cabin) is six or three revolutions per minute. Accordingly, the period for scanning the air space lasts 10 to 20 minutes. To increase the upper limit of the detection zone (to reduce the size of the dead cone), the upper antenna can be turned. That is also possible for the lower antenna if targets are to be detected in hedge hopping or at low altitudes. For this reason, the transmission and receiving cabin is usually on a hill. For protection against radar interference, including meteorological disturbances, influences through "local compass readings," and nonsynchronous pulse interference, the radar station is

provided with a series of regimes (also alternative possibilities) that ensure stable work in combat even under such conditions.

A more accurate target characteristic curve (especially of group targets) is possible when both surveillance units are operated in sector or when the sector display unit is used. The radarmen can determine the target course and speed by extrapolating the available data.

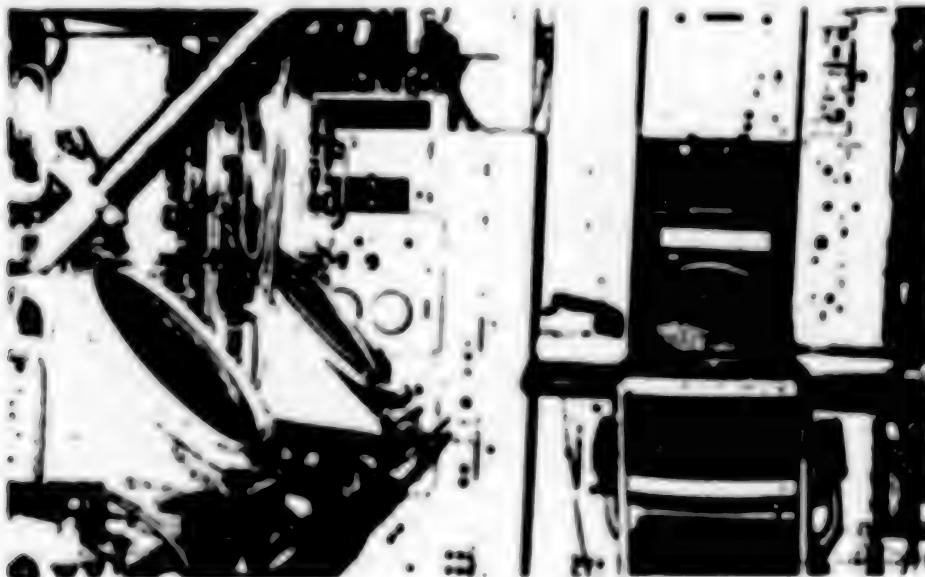
The on time amounts to a few minutes. It can be reduced further in a special regime.

The crew includes the station chief, station engineers, squad leader of the radarmen, radarmen and electricians/drivers.

The P-35 system includes nine transport units and the receiving equipment of the NL-30 transmission system.

Working Principle

The P-35 has six transmitters in the centimeter band that are periodically turned on for a few microseconds in the cycle of the pulse repetition frequency. In this time, they produce powerful pulses. The transmitter of the identification system and the receiver of the "active resonance" system are also scanned in the cycle of the pulse repetition frequency. The transmitters are located in the transmission and receiving cabin (thus they turn with the antenna) and are controlled from the remote control console of the display-unit vehicle. The high-power pulses reach the radiators (one per channel) through the respective transmitting/receiving switches.



Display Unit Cabin of a Follow-On Type of the P-35

In contrast to the antenna of a radar station in the meter waveband (see P-12 in VOLKSARMEE No 5/1986, p 8), antennas of the centimeter waveband have a parabolic design. The antenna system of the P-35 includes two parabolic reflectors of substantial dimensions (about 10 meters x 3 meters) that form the transmission diagram of the six transmitters. The pulses are transmitted into space directed from the antenna; and in all directions (360 degrees), since the transmission and receiving cabin (and thus the antenna) revolves. If the pulses meet an obstacle (missile, terrain elevations, clouds or rain), part of the impinging energy is reflected, radiated back to the place of transmission and picked up by the receivers there in the "longer" pause between two transmission pulses, amplified many times over, and relayed to the display units.

On the surveillance units, the echo signals have the form of small dots (in contrast to radar stations in the meter and decimetric bands). In combination with the range and azimuth angle marks likewise written electronically, the radarmen determine the target coordinates. To do this more precisely, they can work in circular operations (delay of the deflection) or in sector operations.

For a more exact characterization of a target (group target), it is assigned to the radarman on a sector display unit. That has no radial circle deflection but the azimuth runs as a horizontal line. The sector from the air situation is so exact that two targets flying about 500 meters apart are no longer displayed together.

The physical measuring process is a measurement of the transit times of the pulses (hence the synchronization transmitter-receiver). A direct determination of the target height is not possible with the P-35. But it can be approximated by an experienced engineer after he has ascertained in which channel the target is located. The activity of the P-35 surveillance station is therefore continuously linked with an altimeter.

The guidance of fighters generally occurs through surveillance units located at the command posts and on which the primary air situation of the P-35 is transmitted without delay with the RL-30 transmission system. Since with six antenna revolutions the targets "have an afterglow" on the display scopes, that is, the preceding position finding can still be seen (more weakly), the chief quartermaster guidance officer can recognize the course through which the guidance of the fighter aircraft is facilitated.

9746

CSO: 2300/403

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ROMANIA

PAST UNFAIR TREATMENT OF ROMANIANS BY HUNGARIANS ALLEGED

Bucharest MAGAZIN HISTORIC in Romanian Apr 86 pp 29-32

[Article by Dr Mircea Musat: "1867-1918: Austro-Hungarian Dualism - An Ill-fated Experience of the Past (Part II)"]

[Text] In November 1868, within the framework of a session of the Hungarian Parliament, the Romanian deputy Alexandru Roman stated that the Austro-Hungarian dualism, this "unio duarum nationum contra plures," represented nothing more than "the last step which leads to the fall of the empire." With these words, this outstanding Romanian politician wanted to emphasize the reactionary content of the dualist regime and especially its effects over time. And, actually, the relationships between the oppressor Hungarian state and the nationalities that were under its rule were constantly being aggravated. The policy of forced Magyarization promoted in different ways by the Hungarian governments brought about a powerful reaction on the part of the oppressed nationalities, with their struggle for national freedom and unity enjoying the support and sympathy of international progressive public opinion. Thus, during the Inter-Parliamentary Congress held in Rome in 1891, after the presentation of the report of the representative of Romania, Nicolae Fleva, in which he made ample references to the injustices and suffering of the Romanians in Transylvania, the participants at the this meeting - through the expression of the Italian deputy Imbriani and seconded by Menotti Garibaldi, son of Giuseppe Garibaldi - proposed a motion concerning "the right of all people to national unity," a motion warmly accepted by many delegations, except for the Austro-Hungarian one.

Not the Accused, But the Accusers

In the following year, the problem of the Romanians' situation in Transylvania resurfaced with even greater intensity in the attention of European public opinion through the powerful actions initiated by the Romanian National Party, actions known in historiography under the name of the Memorandist Movement (details in connection with this broad political movement of the Romanians in Transylvania are in MAGAZIN ISTORIC No 7-8/1978 and 7/1984). The extraordinary conference of the Romanian National Party, carried out in Sibiu on 20-21 January 1892, decided to put together a memorandum to Emperor Franz Josef containing the historical rights and claims of the Romanians in the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. Forwarded on 28 May 1892 to the Imperial Court, the memorandum was refused by the emperor

and he submitted the document to the government in Budapest. Drastic repressive measures were taken against the Executive Committee of the Romanian National Party and other persons in the national movement of the Transylvanian Romanians. These measures culminated in the trial arranged by the Hungarian authorities and took place in Cluj during the period 25 April to 7 May 1894.

All the Romanian people followed the events in Transylvania with anxiety and feelings of profound solidarity. Throughout the country there were powerful expressions of solidarity. "For better than 2 weeks," wrote MUNCA, the press organ of the Romanian socialists, "the Court in Cluj has been judging the Romanian National Committee in Hungary. This trial is the natural result that had to stem from Austro-Hungarian dualism. It is nothing more than the result of the suppression of the Romanians by the Hungarian ruling class. This is so because after the establishment of the dualism, the Hungarian magnates became the rulers and exploiters of the Romanians... All honest and sincere people sympathize with the accused, with the Romanian people in Hungary, who are agitating and want to have their rights. Here in our country protest meetings have been held for our solidarity with the accused in Cluj, with the suffering people. The behavior of the Hungarian rulers is shameful, the trial against the Romanians is reprehensible from all points of view."

The broad memorandist movement clearly brought to light the consensus of the Romanian nation in its struggle for freedom and unity. The profound meaning of the events was expressed by Ion Ratiu, who stated during the trial: "What is being discussed here is the existence itself of the Romanian people. The existence of a people, however, is not discussed, but rather is affirmed. For that reason, we do not have it in mind to prove that we have the right to exist. In such a question we cannot defend ourselves before you; we can only but accuse - before the civilized world - the oppressor system which wants to rape us of what a people holds most dearly: law and language! For that reason we are no longer here as the accused, we are the accusers."

A Sad Reality

The unjust sentence from Cluj dissatisfied broad circles of public opinion. Germany's consul general in Budapest, A. von Monts, in a report forwarded on 26 May 1894 to the Reich chancellor, von Caprivi, found: "No matter what you think in the problem of the Romanians, the trial as such is a great mistake from the Hungarian point of view. Later, the interdiction was a great mistake for the accused and the defendants - later on, certainly, limited only to the latter - to use the Romanian language. What feelings will be awakened in all the Romanians in the Habsburg monarchy and outside of it by the harsh penal verdict issued yesterday, it is easy to estimate. What is significant is the fact that those who signed the Memorandum are not strawmen, but rather delegates elected on the basis of a national organization of all the districts inhabited by Romanians. Therefore, the verdict hits at all the people, who number over two and one-half million souls in Hungary." For his part, Belgium's minister to Vienna, Van Der Steen, in a report

addressed to the foreign minister, Count Merode Waterloo, wrote: "Currently, the persecution against the Romanians is not imaginary, but a sad reality! The incidents at the trial in Cluj have produced an enormous sensation in Romania. Abroad in the French, Italian and English press, the Transylvanians are receiving encouragement that has not been expressed until now. Through the brutality of its proceedings, the Hungarian government has provoked a movement of unusual sympathy in favor of the oppressed and one can see the moment when the Romanian problem will become a European problem..." Referring to the situation in Transylvania, the newspaper NEMZET on 21 June 1894, wrote that "the aspirations of nearly three million Daco-Romanians visibly lean towards Bucharest in the hope of seeing achieved one day the dream of the legendary Magna Romania."

The disapproval of the democratic circles of international public opinion towards the policy of denationalization promoted by the Hungarian government was also strongly expressed during the period that followed the Memorandist movement. In 1907, the renown writer and politician from Norway B. Bjornson refused to participate in the inter-parliamentary conference for peace scheduled for Budapest, thus expressing his protest for the vote in the Hungarian Parliament 2 months before on the "School Law" (Apponyi). Through this type of unjust measures, he pointed out, the ruling circles in Budapest "will lead Hungary sooner or later to its downfall." For his part, the great Russian writer L. N. Tolstoi wrote: "What is even sadder is the fact that abroad Apponyi has the reputation of a pacifist, when in Hungary he does not recognize non-Hungarians even as people."

The brutality with which the policy of denationalization was practiced among the masses of nationalities also found its expression in a series of inciting articles that appeared in the press. In issue No 345 of 1891, BUDAPESTI HIRLAP wrote: "The Hungarian who founded this state must be considered in a way different from the nationalities. It is normal for the Hungarian to have developed to the detriment of the other nationalities that he conquered and assimilated. It is not at all in the interest of the state for the social status of the nationalities to progress." "Only brutal force can make an impression upon the uneducated masses," was the opinion of the newspaper KOLOSVAR on 3 August 1891. "We must proceed in this way for that these masses will feel that we Hungarians are a force that knows no humor and that if we strike they will not be able to respond against us. In Transylvania, we must pull out the bad grass which produces memoranda and proclamations."

Nationality discrimination was expressed in all areas of life: economic, administrative, political and cultural. In this regard the fact is also relevant that at the beginning of the 20th century the number of functionaries of Romanian origins in the upper administration in Transylvania was 5.4 percent in the districts and 7.4 percent in the cities.

The Ground Is Prepared

In the first years of the 20th century, to the degree that the actions of the governments in Budapest for the acceleration of forced Magyarization

were made harsher, the resistance of the Romanians to this policy became even more powerful. The national liberation movement was also influenced by the strengthening of the policy for independence of the Romanian state and by the general development of the struggle of the Romanian people for the achievement of its national unity. Especially after the Second Balkan War, during which Romania had an attitude of pronounced independence towards Austro-Hungary and Germany - in a way announcing its near break from the alliance which it had signed with these two great powers in 1883 - the Romanians' national liberation struggle from within the framework of the dualist monarchy took on a new course. Referring to this situation in a study published in 1975, the American historian Paul Schroeder wrote: "Although linked by the Triple Alliance of 1883, Romania now (1913) became de facto independent and leaned towards the Triple Agreement without denouncing the secret alliance with Austro-Hungary... Romania's realignment meant a decisive change in the balance of forces in the Balkans... Later, Romania's move in 1913 towards a policy of national independence was part of an orientation which led to its entering the first world war and, after many difficulties, to the achievement of a unified national state... The Romanians' national struggle in Transylvania worried Austria greatly and any sign of active support for this struggle coming from Romania was unsettling... The period between the Peace of Bucharest (in August 1913, which put an end to the second Balkan war) until the outbreak of the first world war was for Romanian-Austrian relations a true slide into a whirlpool..."

We also encounter significant echoes of this "slide into a whirlpool" in a report which deputy commissioner Kollo of Mures-Turda forwarded to the minister of the interior of Hungary. "From the end of the second Balkan war," he wrote, "the national awareness among the ranks of those citizens using the maternal Romanian language has increased dangerously. Priests and teachers not only have the courage to speak out openly in official meetings and in public places about their ideas which are hostile to the Hungarian state, but also threats are the order of the day... I must report to Your Honor that among the ranks of the citizens of the Romanian language the ground is prepared in such a way that in case of war daily enemy actions will arise in abundance..., if we do not take the necessary precautionary measures."

At the requests of Vienna, interested in keeping Romania in the alliance with the Central Powers, the Hungarian government led by Count Istvan Tisza had accepted the beginning of certain negotiations with the leaders of the Romanian National Party for the purpose of improving the fate of the Transylvanian Romanians. Carried out in January and February 1913, the negotiations led to no results due to the rigidity of the Hungarian government. "Tisza does not give any rights to his people," wrote the press organ of the Transylvanian socialists ADEVARUL, "How will he do any good for the Romanian people?" Referring to these same negotiations, Belgium's minister to Bucharest, in a report to the foreign minister J. Danignon, noted the fact that the Romanians "do not want to be de-Romanianized to the profit of the Hungarians... In passing it must be said that the interesting chauvinism of the Hungarians forgets that the Hungarian state, composed of seven or eight different nationalities, is

merely a fiction." For his part, the Saxon deputy in the Diet in Budapest, Rudolf Brandsch, thus summarized the view of the ruling Hungarian circles regarding the unified Hungarian state: "Everything must have an Hungarian character. It seems to me that this is actually what the Hungarian oligarchy understands (finally!) by the unified Hungarian state. Therefore, whoever comes to this land if the unified Hungarian state must understand that the authorities cannot conceive of this state except in the above sense... I decisively contest that we non-Hungarians (including the Saxons) could have the opportunity to live for the long-term in the framework of this concept of a 'unified Hungarian state' since the state could expand at will the framework of its powers and restrict the list of rights for 'foreigners' as it so pleases until the foreigner rests with God. For that reason, I believe that it is a vital national question for us to overthrow and destroy the current system of government together with its concept concerning the 'unified Hungarian state'."

For the Saxons themselves and for their economic interests, as also seen in the secret report presented by Fr. Lachmann to the Austro-Hungarian authorities in Vienna back in 1880, the unification of Transylvania with Romania was a natural end. "I had the privilege," wrote Lachmann, "to talk with many citizens of the Saxon colony who did not restrain themselves in stating to me that their sole hope lies only in the province (Transylvania) becoming Romanian."

The People Have Raised Their Voices

The elements that thought in this manner were many and, first of all, the national make-up of the inhabitants of this province. Thus, according to the data of the official census taken in 1880, 1890, 1900 and 1910, despite all the foul play of the dualist authorities, the Romanians were the majority of the population of Transylvania. This is how the data appeared. In 1880: Romanians - 2,294,421 (47.44 percent), Hungarians - 916,628 (18.94 percent), Szecklers - 353,027 (7.30 percent), Germans - 621,583 (12.84 percent), Serbo-Croatians - 245,986 (5.08 percent), Ruthenians - 108,867 (2.25 percent), Slovaks - 34,001 (.70 percent), other nationalities - 260,217 (5.45 percent); in 1890: Romanians - 2,556,444 (47.98 percent), Hungarians - 1,146,990 (21.50 percent), Szecklers - 267,839 (6.94 percent), Germans - 713,720 (13.38 percent), Serbo-Croatians - 263,106 (4.94 percent), Ruthenians - 122,528 (2.30 percent), Slovaks - 38,624 (.69 percent), other nationalities - 119,606 (2.27 percent); in 1900: Romanians - 2,763,674 (47.20 percent), Hungarians - 1,394,647 (23.80 percent), Szecklers - 404,392 (6.90 percent), Germans - 747,852 (12.80 percent), Serbo-Croatians - 271,897 (4.70 percent), Ruthenians - 146,428 (2.50 percent), Slovaks - 40,460 (.70 percent), other nationalities - 84,126 (1.40 percent); in 1910: Romanians - 2,909,260 (46.20 percent), Hungarians - 1,617,231 (25.70 percent), Szecklers - 441,636 (7 percent), Germans - 731,964 (11.60 percent), Serbo-Croatians - 287,122 (4.60 percent), Ruthenians - 164,443 (2.60 percent), Slovaks - 42,674 (.60 percent), other nationalities - 109,842 (1.70 percent).

This situation was also confirmed by the national make-up of the localities in Transylvania: of the total number of 4,597 towns in Transylvania, the Romanians had the majority of 2,971 (64.7 percent), the Hungarians had 616 (13.4 percent), the Szecklers 417 (9.1 percent), the Germans 350 (7.6 percent) and the other nationalities 243 (5.2 percent).

This majority, subject for years on end to a cruel policy of national and social oppression, had arrived at a state of full awareness of itself and worked by all means towards the fulfillment of its ideals of national liberty and unity. In order to be full and lasting, its rights had to be achieved in a new world based on justice and the respect for each people. "Our policy," wrote Valeriu Braniste in an article published in *DRAPELUL* on 21 February 1905, "is not guided by a hate of the Hungarians, but rather by a love for the interests of the national existence of the Romanian people. This love urges us on to the most resolute resistance to the utopian tendencies of denationalization supported by the state policy of Hungary, and this love is much too clean and holy to be profaned by expressions of hate."

Responding to those who were trying to put forth ideas that the powerful efforts of the oppressed nationalities within the Austro-Hungarian Empire were due to the actions of certain foreign agitators, V. Braniste wrote: "Not to understand that the agitators are here, at home, means putting the largest roadblocks in the path of the country's development." The instigators of the struggle of the nationalities were the authors of the concepts regarding the transformation of the multinational Hungarian state into a uninational Hungarian state, and the Austro-Hungarian dualism that had given birth to an artificial state, contradicting the aspirations of the people over whom they ruled.

The experience of history shows that the ruling classes have never renounced their ruling positions willingly. The dualist Austro-Hungarian state was no exception to this rule. Conceived by the ruling Austrian and Hungarian classes as an instrument for ruling over their own people and for dominating the nationalities conquered over the centuries, it fell under the blows of the united struggle of these peoples. They were called by the objective laws of history to create their own national states, which, under conditions of independence and full equality with other nations, would become creative factors in history.

Powerful marked by the defeats suffered during the first world war, whose unleashing had been declared their fault, the dualist Austro-Hungarian monarchy fell in the fall of 1918 under the powerful blows of the oppressed nationalities. The national liberation revolutions with a broad bourgeois-democratic nature smashed the structure of the dualist empire down to its rotten foundations "at an unexpectedly rapid pace and in a completely irreparable manner," as the former British premier David Lloyd George wrote. This, "plundering empire," he stated, "was fated to lose regardless of whether it stayed alongside Germany in its defeat or abandoned it." The end of Austro-Hungary did not depend upon a defeat or a military victory. It was brought about by the objective laws of history. In less than 2 months

the oppressed peoples, taking their own fates in their hands, outlined a new political configuration in Central and Southeastern Europe. On 14 November 1918, the Republic of Czechoslovakia was proclaimed, and 2 days later the official existence of the Polish state was announced. On 24 November, the independent Yugoslav state was proclaimed. The revolutionary events that encompassed Austro-Hungary also rebounded upon those two ruling nations. Progressive Austrian forces and the popular masses forced the abdication of Emperor Carol and proclaimed on 12 November the Republic of Austria, a sovereign and independent state. A similar development also took place in Hungary, which proclaimed itself an independent republic on 16 November 1918.

The time had arrived, as the press organ of the Romanian socialists in Transylvania noted, when "all the oppressed nations and peoples who had been wronged and robbed have raised their voices, expressing their desire to be freed," being "ready to start the most terrible struggle against the tyranny which had strangled them until that time." With this conviction the Romanian socialists in Transylvania, who, together equally with the Romanian National Party, created the Romanian National Central Committee, became in those days the fiery mobilizers and organizers of the struggle of the popular masses for unification with the mother country. For all the Romanian people in the territories that had been part of Austro-Hungary those days in 1918 started the end of one of the most difficult stages in their existence, expressed as a half century of shameful exploitation and oppression by the Austro-Hungarian dualism.

The decision of the Grand National Assembly at Alba Iulia on 1 December 1918 represents not only the culmination of a centuries-long aspiration at the level of a historical necessity, but also part of our people's contribution to fulfilling - alongside the other nations in central and southeastern Europe - a work of historical justice: the elimination of that "prison of peoples" that had been Austro-Hungary.

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POLITICS

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

FLEXIBILITY, INTENT IN INNER GERMAN RELATIONS ASSESSED

Hamburg AUSSENPOLITIK in German Vol 37 No 2/86 pp 149-161

[Article by Bernard von Plate, of the Foundation for Science and Politics in Ebenhausen: "Maneuvering Room and Interests in GDR Foreign Policy"; first paragraph is AUSSENPOLITIK introduction]

[Text] Special importance in the phase of East-West relations, as initiated by the continuation of the Geneva negotiations, attaches to the attitude taken by the GDR in its Western policy, especially vis-a-vis the FRG. For its internal consolidation process and for ensuring its existence against the outside, the SED finds the Soviet Union indispensable. New, however, is the inclination by the SED leadership to regard its firm ties to the Soviet Union and the community of socialist states not only as a limit to its freedom of action, but equally so as a prerequisite for a more flexible diplomacy toward the West. The GDR's Western political interests first became apparent in 1984. Bernhard von Plate, of the Foundation for Science and Politics in Ebenhausen, therefore regards the divergencies of 1984 as having been of tactical, and not of fundamental, importance: the GDR demonstrating a willingness for political inner German dialogue while the Soviet Union was practicing a refusal of dialogue. The political harmony between East Berlin and Moscow experienced a functional change. There are problems then between proletarian internationalism and national interests, but implacable conflicts they are not. The givens in power politics are superimposed on the differences, to be sure. But the SED leadership in talking with Bonn can introduce topics that would make contacts between the two Germanys appear useful to the Soviet Union as well. Therefore it is expecting tolerance for assuming specific interests. From the view of the FRG there remains the observation that all GDR Western policy opposes any change in the status quo in Europe, the GDR conceiving of itself as a component of a European equilibrium and security system.

Divergencies in Western policy had become apparent between the Soviet Union and the GDR in 1984. At the year's turn from 1985 to 1986, however, a state of unbroken harmony evidently prevailed between the two socialist partners. Under which conditions would such conformity come again under new stress? Would a lack of progress in the Geneva negotiations and a concomitant deterioration of the climate lead to deviations in Western policy between East Berlin and Moscow? Would the GDR be tempted (once again) to keep its relations with Bonn and other West European capitals free from a worsening global climate? In short, how likely is a development in the relationship between the GDR and the Soviet

Union resembling the events of the summer of 1984? An answer to those questions first and foremost presupposes a sober assessment of the events precisely during 1984.

The GDR-USSR Divergencies of 1984: An Assessment

The vast majority of GDR observers largely appears to agree that Honecker had to postpone his visit to the FRG solely through pressure from the Soviet Union. As important evidence for that they normally refer to the fact that Zhivkov, the Bulgarian government and party chief, also canceled a trip to Bonn agreed on quite a while before, allegedly in deference to Soviet wishes.

This one-dimensional explanation of Honecker's failure to visit Bonn for the time being normally goes together closely with an interpretation of the differences between Moscow and East Berlin in which wishing and reality are hard to keep apart. In 1984, as repeated explanations have it, a more or less direct controversy had taken place between the two socialist capitals based in part on irreconcilable conflicts of interest.

That interpretation is to be supplemented here, and partly placed in doubt, with regard to the GDR's future chances for flexibility: Honecker in September 1984 renounced the trip to the FRG also because it conformed and continues to conform to the SED leadership's own interest to establish as far-reaching as possible concurrence with Moscow on Western policy. It is deemed perfectly possible that a Soviet urge to postpone the date of the visit ultimately found open ears in East Berlin. That is suggested by the following considerations.

The scale of the SED leadership's political priorities unalterably is headed by internal consolidation and ensuring the GDR's existence against the outside. All other aspects of GDR policy are subordinated or coordinated with that all-inclusive objective. And that applies particularly also to the relationship between East Berlin and Moscow. To the GDR, the Soviet Union is indispensable for ensuring its existence. Nothing changed that in 1984 or since. Nor has the SED leadership ever attempted to change that in any way. The cancellation of the visit confirms that neither side wants a basic change in this dependency relationship.

What has changed, however--and not only since 1984--is the tendency of the SED leadership to regard the firm integration of its state within the community of socialist states and the "irrevocable fraternal alliance" with the Soviet Union not only as limits to its freedom of action, but equally much as a prerequisite for a more flexible Western diplomacy. What the presumed dramatic element of the 1984 events amounted to, to a large extent, was that in that year for the first time a situation had arisen which, in a special way, articulated the GDR's independent Western policy interests. Events have documented that the GDR is about to become a "normal" socialist state which occasionally articulates its own interests even when they are not necessarily identical with those of the Soviet superpower. In other words: East Berlin is, relative to the Soviet Union, ending the postwar period with rather much of a delay. Decisive for this development is the meanwhile assured stability of the GDR. A more self-confident GDR policy--even vis-a-vis the Soviet Union--is not justifiable, nor can it be expected from a weak second German state.

These assessments thus lead to the conclusion that the differences between Moscow and East Berlin were tactical but not fundamental in nature. What does that mean in the context dealt with here? At no time were questions of the sociopolitical orientation and their concrete application under dispute. East Berlin never took any steps that could seriously deviate from the Soviet model and never intended such steps. That applies equally to the domain of basic foreign policy convictions. The Soviet Union's objections addressed at East Berlin did therefore also not amount to power questions of principle in the GDR, as had variously been claimed. Nor is it, in fact, conceivable that the Soviet Union, knowing the GDR and its political leadership elite as intimately as it does, could seriously have believed an SED leadership's readiness for sociopolitical concessions for the benefit of credit policy advantages.

Since postponing Honecker's visit the GDR not only has indicated at various occasions that it in principle means to preserve a western and Germany policy that favors dialogue, but it even has, notably, published the sort of foreign voices that are referring to the inner stability and solidity of its state.¹ This event is to be rated as a response to allegations which East Berlin felt to be unfair. Its importance lies merely in an episode through which the GDR reacted to the rude form of the Soviet remonstrances. Those events suggest nothing with regard to the future relationship between the Soviet Union and the GDR and its Western policy ramifications.

The Range and Quality of the Conformity of Interests

Describing the differences between the GDR and the Soviet Union as a matter of "tactics," for all that, remains a superficial observation unless it also takes account of the deeper changes causing the GDR's readiness for conflict. By this vague reference that the GDR has "normalized" its relationship with the Soviet Union in so far as it articulates concerns of its own even against the patent intents of the Soviet Union the more long-range developmental trend is suggested. It is decisive for answering the question about the range and quality of the conformity between Soviet and GDR interests.

The central point of the controversies between Moscow and East Berlin primarily pertained to the GDR's readiness for dialogue in its Germany policy, and this at a time when the Soviet Union practiced a policy of refusing dialogue. The warning expressed by Moscow when the controversies reached their climax against an "undermining of the German workers and farmers state" through too close economic relations with the FRG and the assuming of a large credit² primarily aimed at demonstratively tying East Berlin up into a common Western policy with Moscow and its alliance partners. This external harmonization of the Western policy approach of the two fraternal socialist states evidently succeeded completely in 1985. Even so, the SED leadership's insistence that the 1984 policy had proven correct "now all the more," was more than merely rear-guard action. It confirms East Berlin's future-directed interest in exploiting, in particular, the economic opportunities in dealing with the West, as before, by way of its internal and external consolidation.

The GDR's Economic Elbow Room

Does this basic GDR attitude run into opposition from the Soviet Union? From the economic vantage point the answer is "nay." Through its strong foreign

economy integration with the Soviet Union, the GDR is far from wanting or being able to depart from Moscow in the economic sector of all things. Whatever has evolved in GDR development due to lack of alternatives in economic ties with the Soviet Union at best might be reoriented over the long haul. Such a perspective, however, is pure speculation since it would not be conceivable over the long run without reforms in the system⁴ and can be refuted at present by all available economic data. They include the dependency in decisive raw material sectors and East Berlin's accumulated debt balance vis-a-vis Moscow. For this reason alone the GDR, even if it wanted to, cannot evade for the foreseeable future the Soviet Union's expectations of deliveries of specific commodities, especially in the machine construction sector. The immediate consequence of such Soviet delivery expectations are crucial constraints on the GDR's western-directed export opportunities. It is not discernible where in such a situation the Soviet Union could possibly raise objections to a GDR's western-oriented economic orientation, constrained as it is. They are all the less likely if one takes into account that satisfying the higher quality demands Moscow is making on GDR deliveries is facilitated by East Berlin's Western trade, while the SED leadership can presumably provide credence for the relevance of this with success.

The Political Harmony Moscow-East Berlin: A Functional Change

In the years of the rearmament debate the Germany policy agreement between the Soviet Union and the GDR was probably also based on Moscow's intention to influence FRG security policy through relaxation in inner German relations and the threat to block them if need be.⁵ That expectation, to be sure, was not realized. In view of that experience it is unlikely for the Soviet leadership to favor a GDR maneuverability in its Germany policy so as to affect Bonn's attitude toward the American SDI program. Under those assumptions Moscow is not likely to broaden East Berlin's elbow room in Germany policy explicitly although since the resumption of the arms control negotiations in March 1983 and through the Geneva summit the East-West climate on the whole has become friendlier.

For a harmony in Western policy as between the Soviet Union and the GDR, however, the following process will over the long run be decisive: A functional change has occurred in the coupling of the GDR's Germany policy with the Soviet Union's security policy objectives, interpreted by some as a parallelism in interests, by others, as an orchestration of the GDR by the Soviet Union. The SED leadership, to be sure, keeps identifying itself with Moscow's security and arms control policy positions. In fact, the GDR does so partly still more emphatically than in the final phase of the debate on the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in the FRG and the announced counter-deployment, as a response, of Soviet missiles on GDR and CSSR soil. However, such backing evidently is due, not last, to the intent to shore up the GDR's own Western and Germany policy against objections from Moscow.

The consequence is an at times diffuse picture of Germany policy statements from the GDR. This yet permits an initial inference: The demonstratively exhibited concurrence between the GDR and the Soviet Union in matters of the security and arms control policy and the criticism of Bonn,⁶ normally pronounced together with Moscow, does not always express parallel, let alone identical views.

At times, even the impression arises as if the SED leadership is interested in making its policy vis-a-vis Bonn dependent as little as possible on the Soviet Union's security policy considerations. East Berlin, to be sure, does warn the FRG government against taking part in SDI,⁷ while it refrains from threatening any concrete consequences, so that the GDR's reaction to the FRG's partnership in SDI remains an open question. It cannot be proven in this context, to be certain, that the GDR refrains from possible countermeasures early in the game mainly because it wants to preserve its Germany policy line even after the Bonn government officially takes part in the SDI program.

These observations and considerations relate to the earlier mentioned functional change in the linking between the SED leadership's Germany and security policy positions. The result is that the relationship between Moscow and East Berlin, which seeks to create the impression of perfect conformity to the outside, rests on a less stable foundation in tendency than would be the case if there were in fact a parallelism or identity of interests. In that sense then, the relations between the GDR and the Soviet Union have become more uncertain.

A development of East-West relations in which this instable element in the relationship between the two socialist states regains a greater importance is imaginable in two ways: The GDR's interest in Western policy continuity runs into a clear reticence on the part of Moscow. This, in principle, suggests a constellation similar to the one that came to the fore in the first half of 1984. What is more likely, however, is that the Soviet leadership under Gorbachev carries on its dialogue and detente policy, aimed in particular at Western Europe, without however greatly expanding at the same time the Western policy elbow room of its alliance partners. There are some indications that a more intensive Western diplomacy will be accompanied by some disciplining of the "small" bloc partners.

Both assumptions suggest a structural problem of principle in the GDR's Western and Germany policy. Undoubtedly it is permanent in nature and does not depend on the particulars of 1984, let alone on the transitional personnel situation in the Kremlin at that time. That some disciplining of the people's democracy is in the interest of political forces in the Soviet Union, the actual weight of which is hard to gauge, is evidenced by a much quoted contribution in PRAVDA. In it, the thesis is once again placed in doubt that assumes a special role to be played by the "small countries" in the conflict between the superpowers.⁸ This event emphatically reminds us that the controversy on the interrelations between "proletarian internationalism" and the "national interests" of the member states in the socialist system has since late in 1983 provided a significant indicator for the Western policy differences between Moscow and some of its alliance partners (mainly Hungary and the GDR).

Even if one has to assume structural divergencies between the GDR (and other East European people's democracies) and the Soviet Union, this must never be confused with irreconcilable conflicts in the given fundamental convictions of the two states. One also has to keep in mind that if there are structural divergencies from the Soviet Union, they yet are not bound to have an impact on GDR foreign policy. It is perfectly possible that specific conditions existed for it in 1984, which are not likely to recur so soon after Gorbachev took over. And finally then, a difference between the GDR's particular national interests

and the general Warsaw Pact line as determined in Moscow can at any time be decided in favor of the Soviet Union. In other words: The givens in power policy overshadow the divergencies, which however are not by that token removed from reality.

The GDR's Western Relations: An Alternative for its Germany Policy?

The SED leadership is fully aware of the starting conditions in its Germany policy. It knows it can on the long run maintain no cooperative relationship with the FRG if that contradicts the Soviet Germany policy. Especially in phases when Moscow shows a conspicuous reticence toward Bonn, East Berlin cannot let itself be committed by the FRG to exclusively inner German themes. In talking with Bonn, the SED leadership has to include subjects which would also make continuing inner German contacts appear useful to the Soviet Union. This state of affairs was signaled as early as in December 1984 by Hans Modrow, first SED secretary of the Dresden Bezirk Management, in an IHT [INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE] interview. Modrow, according to a paraphrased account of what he said there,⁹ explained that a more intensive dialogue between the two Germanys would be meaningful only if it contributed to preventing tensions between the superpowers in "Central Europe." Honecker expressed similar thoughts in a LE MONDE interview on the eve of the first visit by a French prime minister in the GDR.¹⁰ He denied the timeliness of a trip to the FRG and added that the relevance for it would come only "if both sides deemed it useful both for the development of their relations and for creating a healthier international climate."

In the long run as important as the question of the necessary measure of concurrence between Moscow's and East Berlin's Germany policy is the question how the GDR's Western and Germany policies relate to each other. The statements by Modrow in his IHT interview, paraphrased again, are a GDR answer not based--as far as it appears--on any calculated tactics: the FRG was, politically and economically, of decisive importance to the GDR. This answer from Modrow, for all that, does not preclude attempts by the SED leadership in the past, which it might well repeat in the future, to place before the FRG the relationship with third states such as Austria as a model worthy of emulation for peaceful coexistence relations. As an alternative for a special focus by the GDR on the FRG these relations cannot serve, however. A situation in which Bonn becomes an addressee to GDR political and economic interests and exchangeable through other partners is not yet foreseeable in the mid-1980's.

For all that, one should not understand the evident intensification of the GDR's Western policy merely as a policy exposed to Bonn with calculated intent and only temporarily. East Berlin's Western orientation continues a trend which is tied as much to the label of GDR "normalization" as it expresses a more self-assured stance toward the Soviet Union. Without normalization toward the West there cannot be any normalization toward the superpower in the East--as minuscule as it might be. That then also includes that the FRG to be sure is and will remain an important, mainly economic, addressee of the SED leadership's Western policy, but likely in increasing competition with others.

This trend, which is not likely to contradict Soviet conceptions, is going to continue. It is based on a GDR policy which takes account both of East Berlin's short-term tactical needs and long-term objectives. If possible, the SED leadership does not want to let things ride once again as happened after the start of the arms buildup and thereby place itself in opposition to the Soviet Union. A Western diplomacy which less explicitly places relations to Bonn first is less suspect in the East (as well as in the West). It is moreover, as developments have shown since the postponement of the Honecker visit, subject to possible development even when the prospects of the superpower relations have become muddled. As long ago as in November 1949 the Italian Socialist Pietro Nenni expressed the opinion that it was "the best thing for mankind that there is not only an Adenauer type of Germany."¹¹ Only if it were to fail then in establishing itself in Western capitals, not only as an internationally recognized, but as a respected state as well, can the GDR hope that that opinion becomes universally accepted.

The GDR's Unaltered Role in the USSR Security Assessments

Unarguably, the transfer of past experiences to the future comes with an if and but. That holds true especially in saying that the differences between Moscow and East Berlin were tactical in nature. That judgment would have to be revised if Soviet policy indicated "that the position of 'divide et impera' has become unsuitable for satisfying its security interests,"¹² or in other words, if Moscow deems the existence of a socialist GDR no longer necessary for reasons of an altered security assessment. There are, to be sure, no indications for it. Nor are there any indications that the "core" of the SED's Western and Germany policy lies in opposing everything, with an eye to Moscow, "that could raise the issue of its own power and rule."¹³ Even if the GDR, in consequence of further internal and external consolidation, becomes a complicated partner for the Soviet Union because the GDR attempts a more pronounced assumption of its own interests, for Moscow the alternative for a socialist German national state as the western cornerstone of its sphere of influence does not lie in renouncing its ideological and power-political influence on the GDR. All those who anticipate that because of the "fissures, stresses and fractures in the European empire of the Soviet Union" the time for a "sober cost/benefit computation" would have to come for Moscow,¹⁴ which also would re-examine the existence of the GDR, will have to deal with such complicated questions as: Why should the Soviet Union, of all things, place the rule of the SED in doubt, which in past years has proven politically stable and, in comparison with other East European people's democracies, economically successful? What does Poland's future look like if beyond its western border the two German states, while not necessarily becoming unified, yet attain a qualitative improvement of their relations? Would Moscow not exert much more pressure on Warsaw if Poland were to become the border state of the communist-socialist empire? Is an independent Poland even conceivable under such fundamentally altered conditions?

Here the intention is not to present an exhaustive listing of all those questions that relate to the expectation "that within the next 5 years the Kremlin will play the German card."¹⁵ Even without having answered it in particular, skepticism predominates about the assumption the Soviet Union could seek fundamental changes in its Germany policy. If anything has changed between Moscow and East

Berlin, it is the fact that the GDR has advanced becoming a secure socialist state. It has gained contours and shaped its own specifics, as the other fraternal socialist states have too. East Berlin has specific interests and expects "tolerance" for exercising them. All this makes the GDR "more normal" in a process that is still at the beginning and is going to continue.

Concerning the Germany Policy: Considerations from Bonn's Perspective

For the GDR policy of the FRG it is important that the changes in the GDR relationship with the Soviet Union are not confused with a situation of fundamental conflict between Moscow and East Berlin. That holds true mainly with regard to the following considerations: A policy which mainly aims at contributing to a tolerable juxtaposition and partial cooperation of the two German states cannot be intent on imposing on the GDR, from the outside as it were, fissures in its relations with the Soviet superpower, where no such fissures exist. Those who, evidently for the political views they hold, for various reasons attribute irreconcilable tensions to the Moscow-East Berlin relationship, must consider the following state of affairs: An SED leadership without fundamental harmony with Moscow has no or only very limited freedom of action in its Germany policy. Material to show this to be true, even if not applicable in every respect, was furnished between 1969 and 1972, when eastern political treaties were being negotiated.

The relations between the two Germanys come under extra stress if one derives from the structural differences between East Berlin and Moscow that have become more apparent in recent years any compelling actions the SED leadership would have to take vis-a-vis the FRG. The notion that a presumably dwindling backing of the GDR in the east expands pragmatic cooperation opportunities with the FRG is wishful thinking. Many formal and informal relations link GDR with Bonn. There is no profit to be gained from that at all, however, if at the same time the GDR is being destabilized in its alliance relations to the Soviet superpower. Western expectations in that direction run up against irrevocable elements of the GDR's sense of identity. Furthermore, they demand too much of East Berlin's actual position in the socialist camp, especially with respect to the Soviet Union.

Wholly different are the Germany policy considerations when the developments in the relationship between East Berlin and Moscow are seen as a reflection of national-communist tendencies in the GDR. It is most likely that that which here was referred to as "normalization process" between the two socialist states has something to do with that the SED leadership is making more of its own or national interests. For all that--and this is sometimes alluded to in the Germany policy debate--this observation must not from the outset mislead into confusing, let alone identifying, national-communist indications in the GDR with reform-communist developments. It would certainly be too hasty to apply measures to the GDR that were probably gained, in particular, from studying Eurocommunism. A mix between Marxist order principles and German traditions in subservience might possibly provide a perspective that would ultimately contradict Bonn's Germany policy objectives.

These critical, cautionary remarks in no way substitute for the considerations of if and how one can and should support the repeatedly referred to normalization of Germany. They mainly are meant to prevent avoidable errors. At the

same time these considerations, if more indirectly, remind us that a relevant change in the GDR's Germany policy and in its relations with the Soviet Union first and foremost is a process internal to the alliance that may be obstructed, but hardly be furthered, from the outside.

The GDR and the European Status Quo

For some time now the GDR has seen itself not only as the western outpost of the community of socialist states, but also as a constitutive component of a European equilibrium and security system. With respect to the GDR foreign policy objectives, this expanded sense of identity raises some questions that have to be settled: What notions of European policy result from this dual role? Is the SED leadership pursuing a policy which, at least for long range, is oriented to the goal of providing the GDR with a more independent European identity? Should in the view of the GDR the United States assume a regular spot in a European security system? The following will not absolutely provide specific answers, but the overall context is to be drawn into which they would have to be placed.

It is not the aim of GDR policy to surmount the status quo in Europe; the aim is to transform the prevailing situation into a permanent foundation for a European order of peace. Visions of Europe in the TRG--vague as they may be--are diametrically opposed to that aim. The substance of a European identity, sensed and presented more and more clearly in recent years in the GDR, has been to secure its own existence not only by fixating on the "community of socialist states," but to commit Western Europe more to a policy that would deem the continued existence of two German states irrevocable. This European objective of principle by the SED leadership already answers the question of what European identity the GDR is seeking. East Berlin is backing all political tendencies which solidify the GDR as an irrevocable element of a European order of equilibrium. That also made the remarks by the Italian Foreign Minister Andreotti "very helpful" to the GDR.¹⁶

Measured against this status quo criterion, all Central Europe speculations going farther than that are running into skepticism and rejection in East Berlin. They find the GDR in a situation in which the task of internal consolidation and securing its existence to the outside has an undiminished high place value. Especially relative to Western Europe, one has not come all the way yet from the formal recognition to comprehensive regard. In view of that situation, a rather fanciful debate on Europe must appear to the SED leadership as a means of compromising the GDR's national consolidation process. A "Europe of free peoples" appears revanchist to East Berlin, not least because it suggests surmounting existing borders before they were even ever recognized in terms of international law. One finds harsh criticism, accordingly, of any Western pronouncements mentioning Europe and pursuing thereby some change of the territorial and social postwar consequences.¹⁷

The GDR's status quo orientation also provides the answer to the question of the U.S. role in East Berlin's assessment of interests. If it is correct that the SED leadership is primarily concerned with preserving conditions that have proven of benefit to the external consolidation process of the GDR,

then the question of coupling Europe with or decoupling it from the United States at best becomes one of secondary importance to East Berlin. This interpretation is supported by what Honecker first formulated so clearly at the 10th SED Congress in 1981, that the GDR's efforts on behalf of detente could promise success, not against, but only in conformity with the relations between the principal alliance powers. Detente policy in Europe, of this the SED leadership is convinced, cannot be conducted against the United States and can only be successful if U.S. policy contributes to creating a climate that favors a European order of peace in which the GDR actively participates.¹⁸ A 1984 publication from the Institut fuer Internationale Politik und Wirtschaft (IPW) states accordingly: "One finds that preserving peace in Europe, preventing a global East-West confrontation, and the confining of military conflicts in other regions in the world greatly depend on the degree of political relaxation in Europe--combined with the degree of detente between the USSR and the United States."¹⁹

It follows from this assessment of East Berlin that it is not now interested in seeing the FRG decoupled from the United States. Nor does the SED leadership care for seeing, in principle, Washington's responsibility loosened in the NATO alliance.²⁰ It is a consequence of such a constellation of interests that East Berlin is attempting a harder political look at the United States.

The FRG's continued membership in its alliance and the continuation of the alliances altogether conform to an interest of the SED leadership also, in particular, because any change of the given status quo carries risks for the GDR with it the consequence of which is hard to assess. An FRG free from its alliance would presently confront a GDR which has by no means become immune to the attractiveness of a future without blocs. Similarly ambivalent, from the perspective of East Berlin (and of Moscow), are tendencies suggesting a greater West European desire for security policy assertiveness. In so far as a more pronounced security policy identity of Western Europe confines itself to efficiency improvements in defense efforts, it requires no larger Western policy leeway for East Berlin. Instead, it increases the Soviet Union's pressure toward security policy ties within the Warsaw Pact. If one proceeds from that mechanism, then the attacks launched by East Berlin against possible European defense efforts are not to be rated merely as interference propaganda. They also express the credible concern that Western Europe's greater dependency on Washington's policy could come at the cost of the GDR's foreign policy margin of maneuverability. "You must thus look very carefully and see," as Guenter Leuschner put it in his "Auskunft international" program, "what is actually meant by such a so-called European security concept."²¹

Deliberations of this sort are of course not engaged in publicly in the GDR. If one still has to proceed from a pertinent calculation of this sort on the part of the SED leadership, it is because of a GDR interest composed of many different facets and from plausibility criteria derived from it. They can be verified against the evident conduct of the GDR. This includes, e.g., the SED's fear of contact with any of those political forces in the FRG that are, as a matter of principle, weighing security and alliance policy alternatives for the FRG, and the sparse and selective reporting on these alternatives in the GDR.

Given the skepticism of the SED leadership with respect to everything suggesting a change in the status quo, does that make the observation that the GDR has for some years been looking more European ultimately meaningless or, at best, provisional? Most elements of an answer to that are already contained in what has been said up to here. Let us summarize them once more. The focal point is the central importance of the status quo in the GDR's interest assessment. An Europeanizing of the GDR's sense of national identity--and the "normalization" of its relationship with the Soviet Union that goes with it--presupposes the territorial assurance of the status quo. Here one finds, possibly, one of the few contributions the West can perform at this time in support of this normalization process.²² Security policy problems serve the SED leadership as a vehicle for Europeanization only in so far as they do not basically change the given bloc structures. The concept of a European security partnership may be an alternative for a West Europeanization of the security policy. But in no way is one thinking here of making it a substitute for the alliance membership of the two German states. Nonetheless, security policy themes enjoy a special place value in the GDR's interest in its Europeanization. That is true of the demonstrative backing for the Palme plan of a nuclear weapons-free zone in Central Europe as for the far more substantial skeleton agreement on forming a chemical weapons-free zone in Europe between the SED and the SPD. The implementation of these or comparable considerations would make the GDR, in addition to playing the indispensable role of the stable junior partner of the Soviet Union, a contract partner in a European security system.

FOOTNOTES

1. Imre Tatar in NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 2 January 1985, p 2. -- In an excerpted reprinted contribution from the Swiss weekly VORWAERTS it says: "It should be understood that such a broadly faceted and intensive foreign policy, engaged in by a country that is not very large, would not even be conceivable without very solid foundations," NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 16 February 1985, p 5.
2. Cf. FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE, 4 August 1984, p 2.
3. Cf. Honecker interview, "On Some Topical GDR Domestic and Foreign Policy Questions," NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 18/19 August 1984, p 2. Also "Honecker Before the First SED Kreis Secretaries," NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 2/3 February 1985, p 1.
4. Cf. Honecker's statements at the 10th SED Central Committee Session: "To us it remains a fact that the overall social interests, expressed in central state management and planning, ultimately set the criteria for action on each level in the national economic plan. A field for experimentation our economy is not, however open-minded we naturally are toward positive experiences and insights that contribute to higher effectiveness of the public ownership in the means of production." NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 21 June 1985, p 4.
5. Cf. Bernard von Plate, "Inner German Relations and East-West Conflict," "Aus Politik und Zeitgeschichte" supplement of DAS PARLAMENT, No 15, 1984, pp 27 ff.

6. Cf. ADN report on Honecker's meeting with Gorbachev, NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 6 May 1985, p 1.
7. Cf. the pertinent passages in the report to the 11th SED Central Committee Session, NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 23/24 November 1985, and Honecker's New Year's Speech, Ibid., 31 December 1985.
8. Cf. FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE, 1 July 1985, p 3.
9. Cf. IHT, 14 December 1984, p 1.
10. Cf. NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 8/9 June 1985, p 3.
11. Cf. "DDR. Werden und Wachsen. Zur Geschichte der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik" [GDR--Birth and Growth--On the History of the GDR], Frankfurt/M, 1975, p 166.
12. Cf. Wolfgang Seiffert, "Double Game or the Fears of the SED Leadership," DEUTSCHLAND ARCHIV, Vol 17, No 3, 1984, p 302.
13. Cf. Wolfgang Seiffert, "Once More: The Nature of the Conflict Between the SED Leadership and Moscow," DEUTSCHLAND ARCHIV, Vol 18, No 2, 1985, p 152.
14. Cf. Rainer Barzel, "The Causes and Status of the German Question," BULLETIN, No 105, 18 September 1985, pp 932 ff.
15. Cf. Ottfried Hennig on the Reminiscences of the Soviet Ambassador Piotr Abrasimov, DER SPIEGEL, Vol 38, No 43, 22 October 1984, p 59.
16. Cf. article marked AZ in NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 18 September 1984, p 2.
17. As an example of most stringent criticism, cf. Werner Neubert, "The Reason of the Continent," WELTBUEHNE, No 34, 21 August 1984, pp 1074-1076. See also Authors' Collective, "Europa. Frieden oder Untergang? Zur Entwicklung der Systemauseinandersetzung zwischen Sozialismus und Imperialismus in Europa" [Europe--Peace or Decline--On the Development of the Conflict Between the Socialist and Imperialist Systems in Europe], East Berlin, 1984, p 19.
18. "U.S. participation in the detente process has been and is a crucial condition for peace, security and cooperation on the European continent," Ibid., p 52.
19. Ibid., p 53.
20. Cf. article marked AZ in NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 3 May 1983, p 2.
21. Cf. BPA/DDR SPIEGEL, No 83, 30 April 1984, p 6.
22. The author includes himself among the "status quo utopists" so called by Wolfgang Venohr. Cf. "Arm in Arm with Brzezinski. Footnote on the Discussion with Wolfgang Schollwer," DEUTSCHLAND ARCHIV, Vol 18 No 2, 1985, p 157.

POLITICS

HUNGARY

LOSONCZI SPEAKS AT FESTIVE DINNER IN HELSINKI

AU282045 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 21 May 86 p 3

[Unattributed report on toast given by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, at a festive dinner held in his honor by Finnish leaders in the Helsinki Presidential Palace, on 20 May: "Pal Losonczi: Our Countries are Giving a Good Example for Mutually Advantageous Cooperation"]

[Text] Pal Losonczi expressed his sincere thanks for the invitation and the friendly reception and then recalled his impressions of his previous visit to Finland 15 years ago and the friendship and hospitality of the Finnish people. About the current visit, he said that it further strengthens the traditional and friendly relations between our countries and peoples and contributes to the further development and deepening of our cooperation in all the areas of life.

"At our talks we have reviewed the current issues of the international situation and the state of our bilateral relations, as well as the possibilities of their further development. I can conclude with satisfaction that we share identical views in the most fundamental issues of international politics and the main trends of our foreign policy endeavors are also identical. This is particularly important in the current complex and dangerous period full of tensions."

"The Hungarian people and Government are deeply concerned over the tensions existing in the international situation. The 'Star Wars' plans, overt threats and cases of violence against peoples and sovereign countries, as well as the existing points of tension pose the greatest threat ever to the cause of international peace and security. All this requires still greater responsibility on the part of the peace forces and must urge all the sober-minded and realistic political factors to act."

"The fundamental goal of the foreign policy of the Hungarian People's Republic continues to contribute--in accordance to its power and possibilities--to easing international tension, to spreading detente over to the military area, to achieving mutual and equal security at the lowest level of arms possible, and to expanding mutually advantageous cooperation among countries."

Then, Pal Losonczi said that the Hungarian Government highly appreciates all the political and diplomatic efforts made by Finland to promote the cause of disarmament and to create a northern nuclear-free zone. "Helsinki has become the symbol of the struggle for detente in the minds of the peoples of Europe, thus also in the minds of the Hungarian people"--said the President of the Hungarian Presidential Council. "I can assure you, Mr President, that you can count on the government of the Hungarian People's Republic--as in the past, also in the future--as reliable partners in your determined endeavors toward these noble goals. Our common goals and our equal endeavors to achieve them are in harmony with our countries' interests and express the sincere desire for peace of the Hungarian and Finnish peoples."

The President of the Presidential Council separately stressed that with the steady development of the traditionally good Hungarian-Finnish relations, the two countries gave a good example for the mutually advantageous cooperation of countries with different social systems. "I think that the fruitful relations between the two countries, relations deeply inspired by the feelings deriving from the common origin of the Hungarian and Finnish peoples and from the awareness of this kinship, were part of the development of the process of detente and still play an important role today in preserving the Helsinki spirit. It is my conviction that the Hungarian people's republic and the Republic of Finland can also make joint efforts aimed at reducing the threat of a nuclear war, reducing military confrontation in Europe, and building confidence."

Losonczi then spoke about the regularity of the political relations and high-level meetings. He said: "These meetings provide increased impetus to the development of the relations between the two countries and to the further deepening of cooperation in all areas of life. Our results so far provide a reliable basis for the further broadening of cooperation. We still have considerable resources for making our cooperation more efficient primarily in the economic and scientific-technological spheres"--said Pal Losonczi, in conclusion, raising his glass for the prosperity of Finland and of the fraternal Finnish people, the friendship between the two countries, and for the Hungarian-Finnish friendship.

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POLITICS

HUNGARY

BRIEFS

FRENCH ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS--Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, received on 6 June Mrs Christiane Malitchenko, the new ambassador of the French Republic in Hungary, who presented her credentials. Also present at the ceremony was Deputy Foreign Minister Laszlo Kovacs. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 7 Jun 86 p 21 AU] /12913

LOSONCZI RECEIVES MEXICAN ENVOY--Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, received on 6 June Jose Cabalero V Bazan, the new ambassador of the United Mexican States in Hungary, who presented his credentials. Also present at the ceremony was Deputy Foreign Minister Gabor Nagy. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 7 Jun 86 p 21 AU] /12913

AUSTRIAN MINISTER ON COOPERATION--[Palugyai] What is your opinion about Hungarian-Austrian scientific relations? [Fischer] The cooperation covers a very wide area and is expanding all the time. During my recent talks, we agreed to increase the cooperation ties between the Austrian Ministry for Science and Research and the National Technological Development commission, ties relating among other things to the topics of materials and biotechnology. In the fall we will hold a biotechnology conference in Budapest and a conference on materials technology in Vienna. We will increase the exchange of technological information and prepare joint studies. I am personally satisfied with the results. [Interview given by Dr Heinz Fischer, Austrian Minister for Science and Research, to MAGYAR HIRLAP staff member Istvan Palugyai in Budapest following the minister's lecture at the Hungarian Academy of Sciences: "Interview With the Austrian Science and Research Minister--A Small Country in the International Scientific Race"--date not given] [Excerpts] [Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 5 Jun 86 p 4 AU] /12913

ISRAELI COMMUNIST PARTY GROUP--Budapest, 16 June (MTI)--A delegation of the New Communist Party of Israel, led by General Secretary Me'ir Vilner, arrived in Budapest Monday, on the invitation of the HSWP Central Committee. The delegation includes David Khenin, member of the Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, and George Toubi, secretary of the Central Committee. The Israeli delegation was met at Budapest's Ferihegy Airport by Matyas Szuros, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee. Talks began during the day between delegations of the two parties. The delegation of the New Communist Party of Israel is headed by Me'ir Vilner, of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party by Matyas Szuros. Also present at the talks was Jozsef Gyorko, deputy head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the HSWP Central Committee. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1813 GMT 16 Jun 86 LD] /12913

POLITICS

POLAND

NATIONAL CRIME DETECTION LAB BUDGET, ABILITIES PUBLICIZED

Krakow GAZETA KRAKOWSKA in Polish 23 Apr 86 p 2

[Article by Janusz Handerek: "Laser Tracks Criminals"]

[Text] At present, it is difficult to imagine the operation of law enforcement organs without the support of specialized sciences, without dozens of expert evaluations and sophisticated tests. The time of detectives endowed with extraordinary intuition has irrevocably passed; today, the success of an investigation, especially in particularly difficult cases, hinges on the professionalism and experience of large teams. There is no way to enumerate all cases which have ended in the apprehension of the criminal due to the work of the Crime Detection Center of the MO [Citizens' Militia] Headquarters. This center, which has operated for 30 years, hosted a national press conference yesterday.

The beginning was made in 1945, when the militia set up its scientific-technical unit. The beginning was very modest: 12 employees, several magnifying glasses and one microscope. However, this scientific-technical support base was consistently expanded, increasingly better trained professionals were hired. As a result, in 1955 the full-fledged Crime Detection Center was created. At present, it employs dozens of specialists in different fields (from electronics engineers, physicians, physicists, and linguists to artists and sculptors) and its equipment is among the most advanced in the world. Suffice it to say that our center is the only one in Europe to make use of a laser in preparing complex expert evaluations. To date, this technique has only been mastered by similar units in the USA, Canada and Japan.

Here is but a short resume of the center: 70,000 expert evaluations prepared annually, 105,000 inspections of the scenes of more dangerous crimes; the scientists employed here have played a considerable role in, for example, proving the guilt of Wladyslaw Mazurkiewicz (the murderer of 8 males) or Zdzislaw Marchwicki, the Silesian "vampire"; they assisted in determining the causes of large-scale accidents, such as, say, the memorable fire at the Czechowice-Dziedzice refinery or the crash of the IL-62 en route from New York at the Warsaw airport of Okęcie.

The technology helpful in tracking the perpetrators of crimes has reached a level which cannot be conceived by the average lay person. By way of an example, let us say that due to the expert evaluations by the specialists of the center, the perpetrator of an especially intricate murder was found. In one of our cities, the remains of a female were found. The lack of leads brought the investigation to a halt. Chances were that the killer would escape punishment. However, a detailed examination of the woman's clothing was undertaken which revealed a single pollen particle on it. Subsequently, it was established that the pollen came from a rose. Since these flowers did not grow at the location where the remains were found, the correct conclusion was drawn that the body had been moved after the crime. Finally, within a radius of several kilometers, a house surrounded by rose bushes was located. Further investigative measures made it possible to establish that a resident of this "house of roses", convinced that he committed a perfect crime, was indeed the murderer. Unfortunately for him, the discovery of a tiny pollen particle invisible to the naked eye led to the successful end of the investigation.

At present, the center is working on using satellite systems and infrared rays in the investigative process. We are told that reconstructing the outline of the perpetrator through the use of infrared rays despite him having long left the crime scene is not a fantasy but the not-so-distant future...

The operation of the center is not restricted to assisting law enforcement organs in investigations. Modern equipment is used for scientific research as well as for preparing evaluations for the needs of our economy. The contribution of the Crime Detection Center to protecting the health and life of our citizens can hardly be overestimated. Every year, flash tests done by the center save the lives of several dozen persons who become acutely poisoned after consuming an unknown substance. Its immediate identification allows the doctors to use proper treatment.

Yesterday, the press was granted an opportunity to visit the laboratories and workrooms of the center which are, in principle, off-limits to outsiders. Thus, we saw the most modern equipment, we could convince ourselves that despite economic difficulties, funds are forthcoming to purchase whatever is necessary for crime detection studies to be conducted at the highest level. These are the studies due to which in the near future every criminal violating the law will be found out and consequently punished. Therefore, the populace can be well satisfied, because everyone of us is, after all, interested in preventing dangerous criminals from escaping punishment.

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POLITICS

POLAND

ENGINEERING STUDENTS, PARTY SECRETARY ON PROGRAM ISSUES

Opole TRYBUNA OPOLSKA in Polish 30 Apr-1 May 86 p 2

[Article by (jak): "Students on the Party Program"]

[Text] Yesterday, the student aktiv of the ZSP [Polish University Student Association] met at the Opole WSI [Higher School of Engineering] with Eugeniusz Mroz, first secretary of the PZPR Provincial Committee, and Zdzislaw Kabza, Provincial Committee secretary and dean of the WSI, in order to discuss the concerns of the academic community in light of the draft PZPR program. Chairman of the ZSP District Council Marek Sobotta offered the visitors information on the activities of ZSP organizations in the Opole area which was supplemented by the young people in their contributions to the discussion.

Janusz Rogozinski, member of the ZSP College Council at the WSI, Zdzislaw Wawrzynkiewicz, secretary of the PZPR College Committee for student affairs, Jan Cieozka, director of the Student Services Center "Student-Serwis", Krzysztof Sendal, secretary of the ZSP District Council, Artur Syplen, chairman of the ZSP College Council at the WSP [Higher Pedagogical School], Krzysztof Pedziwiatr, member of the ZSP College Council at the WSP, Janusz Juszek, secretary of the ZSP District Council for cultural affairs, Janusz Popanda, chairman of the ZSP College Council at the WSI, Dr. Andrzej Namyslo, member of the Executive Board of the [PZPR] City Committee, Dr. Adam Micker, first secretary of the PZPR College Committee and Marek Sobotta took part in the discussion which was dominated by the issues of concern to the students. These are the shortage of notes and textbooks, inadequate laboratory equipment, financial hardship (high dormitory fees), the fate of graduates, young engineers and teachers, as well as the participation of students in ideological indoctrination activities.

Participation of students in contract work for industry was given special attention. On the one hand, the insufficient number of practice classes was brought up and on the other - evasion of concrete assignments by students. It was unanimously stated in the discussion that using the "Student - Servis" cooperative for "qualifying" services by students should be the objective.

Cultural activities of students and the ever recurring issue of the student community club were the second major topic of the discussion. Also, the lack

of contribution by students-party members to the activity of the youth organization was addressed.

The speech by Eugeniusz Mroz, which summed up the discussion, also served to explain the specifics of current socio-economic activity in the region and various economic conditions necessitating the ranking of priorities, and consequently, making choices.

E. Mroz told the students: "Your lack of creative restlessness and far-sighted visionary thinking surprises me. You are tied down by the problems which affect us all and you lack that energy of youth. I encourage you to think unconventionally. After all, if we have a concept of how to solve problems, we must also have people who will identify with it. We must bring out the intellectual resources now dormant in the minds of our engineers. In their turn, the engineers should prove their mettle through work at the enterprise".

With regard to the ZSP activities in the Opole area, first secretary of the [PZPN] Provincial Committee said: "We take interest in your activities. We want you to be a social force that matters in the college. However, one must establish his reputation on his own. You are already making certain steps in this direction, though the 10 percent of students belonging to the ZSP do not yet amount to any such force. If you want to have a moral right to speak out on student concerns, there should be more students in your organization".

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POLITICS

POLAND

POZNAN PZPR MEMBERS CALL PROGRAM ECONOMIC, NOT POLITICAL

Poznan WPROST in Polish 4 May 86 pp 8-9

[Discussion on PZPR program between the editors of WPROST and the representatives of the Ideological Commission of the provincial party echelon in Poznan]

[Text] Everyone who reads the program of any political party should be able to predict and program his or her future, professional career and even family life. This is the unquestionable value of such a document, although, extremely difficult to implement in practice. We invited the representatives of the Ideological Commission of the provincial party echelon in Poznan to a discussion on the draft plan of the PZPR program: Grzegorz Bukowski, director of the Technical Department at Energopol 7; Dr Jerzy Silski, polytologist [politolog] and chairman of the KW Ideological Commission; and Romuald Ratajczak, electric locomotive engineer from the PKP-Werzel. The editorial staff was represented by Marek Krol and Piotr Zimny.

[Editor] Is not the opinion that the program is a set of valid goals and plans but lacking an indication of the methods of their implementation an expression of doubt?

[Jerzy Silski] I do not know whether this can be required of the program of any political party.

[Romuald Ratajczak] A lot depends on the specific political, economic and international situation in which a given program has to be constructed. I am thoroughly convinced that if the party program had been constructed during the mid-70's, this would have been a totally different document. Most likely, unrealistic and overly optimistic.

[J. Silski] Above all, the draft plan of the PZPR program is similar in nature to that of every other political party. To be sure, it does differ in its origin and distinguishes itself in that it is not only the program of a concrete political party but also that it is addressed to the entire public. We must not forget here that as a society we have various experiences of the 1980's behind us. This fact must have had a great deal of influence on the construction of the entire document. It is certain that this is not a campaign program but rather the designation of a certain vision of the future. It also is not a collection of wishful thinking and various goals. For me,

personally, the most important measure of the quality of a political party's program is realism. The question arises whether this document possesses such a quality. I believe that the determining factors for the implementation of the program contents are insufficiently manifested. However, this document has another, though, paradoxical quality. It contains things which may prove to be unpopular with the public. It is said, for example, that there is a need for housing construction but also that the public's financial share needs to be increased. It may be assumed in advance that such a solution will not be accepted with enthusiasm.

[R. Ratajczak] All the more that the financial means of our citizens have decreased significantly because of the lowering of the mean standard of living.

[Editor] Other doubts were also voiced in the various discussions on the program. Do you not think, gentlemen, that the draft plan of the program is, nevertheless, somewhat "coquettish" and the determining factors too vague?

[Grzegorz Bukowski] It seems to me that when certain issues are not presented in an open or downright brutal manner that, unfortunately, the conviction--which was formed a long time ago--is strengthened that the state must and should give everything.

[J. Silski] I believe that this is the fundamental problem. At one time, it was felt that the building of socialism should by itself bring about overall good fortune. Such an interpretation of things is lacking sense. Unfortunately, not everyone wants to understand that the success and happiness of everyone of us depends on the success and happiness of all of us. There can be no prosperity in a nation that is badly run or in one that has a bad economy. There is yet another problem in addition to what I am saying and that is the fascination of many people with the wealthiest countries which have a much higher standard of living. The fact that prosperity comes from, above all, the hard work of generations has a more difficult time reaching these people's awareness.

[Editor] Demographic forecasts say that less and less people will have to work for the "professionally passive" majority. Meanwhile, people are reading, above all, promises into the draft plan of the program frequently forgetting about obligations which the implementation of the program imposes on everyone. An increase in productivity becomes an economic necessity, even in a situation where we would like to maintain the current standard of living.

[J. Silski] A political program cannot be treated in any way selectively. Things cannot be such that everyone chooses what pleases him or her.

[R. Ratajczak] In my opinion, the draft plan of the party program is less political and to a much greater degree economic. I am not treating this as an imperfection because there is no other possibility.

[G. Bukowski] Everyone should be able to define his or her place and input into the implementation of the matters contained in this document and understand that in order for there to be more goods for distribution, greater production effort becomes necessary.

[J. Silski] I feel that the program has a very interesting methodological construction. It reveals the interdependence between politics, the economy and ideology. However, it seems to me--and I am not alone in this opinion--that the program is too broad, not always cohesive and contains many repetitions.

[Editor] Since we are already talking about certain shortcomings, it ought to be mentioned that there are too few statements of the following nature: "We shall have this, if..." There is a lack of a conditional approach to matters. This also pertains to that which we observe from day to day; i.e., the lack of a relationship between work performance and wages.

[R. Ratajczak] The declaring of interdependence between work and wages differs significantly from its implementation in practice. This gives rise to the conviction that wages play a major social role in our country. I believe that if socialism were to "explode" in the most highly developed countries, it would have much greater success [than at home] because over there, the simple relation: work determines wages, has been functioning without interruption for many decades.

[J. Silski] People are also asking themselves other questions: "If I work conscientiously and earn a living, what good does it do?"

[G. Bukowski] Exactly! All the dislike of the workers communities for the so-called private enterprises is expressed in the question: "How is it that in working for so many years in a state-run enterprise, I cannot put aside very much money and an automobile, for example, is becoming an increasingly less realistic dream? Meanwhile, a friend from the workshop, who went to work for a private businessman is earning much more and after 2 or 3 years he can afford to buy a car." Where does the problem lie?

[Editor] The latest public opinion polls show that economic issues are taking on increasingly greater importance whereas the philosophical and political sphere is beginning to be forced aside and occupies a second and even third place on the political scene. Economic rather than political classifications are becoming more important.

[J. Silski] And that is good.

[R. Ratajczak] Finally.

[Editor] Therefore, should we not say outright that if we want to boost the country forward, we must give bonuses to the best and the most productive at the expense of the less capable and the average workers? The example of the inventor, Kowalski, is very significant. It took a very long time to decide whether the information on the awarded amount, which he received for his innovative device, should be published. It was feared that this could evoke negative public reactions.

[R. Ratajczak] I have never come across the feeling that the award was too high. Quite the contrary.

[G. Bukowski] Nevertheless, in our psyche there exists a kind of false model of equality. If there is talk of having to get down to work or putting something in order, everyone is for it. However, if this concerns someone directly, things become different. Kowalski is far away and his success is not evoking too much envy or jealousy. It is usually the case in a plant that the person who receives a large award for an improvement or innovative idea, is not regarded favorably by the others.

[J. Silski] Certain unattractive human shortcomings and flaws have existed and will continue to exist. I believe that the program is addressed, above all to those who want to achieve something.

[Editor] The creators of the program were--to use chess terminology--in a stalemate situation. If something does not work out in the implementation of the program, then for many socialism will be at fault. This could be one alternative. However, to fulfill the assumptions contained in the program, we are faced with another choice, unpopular in certain social spheres. If we were to tighten work discipline and force higher quality and greater productivity by economic methods, then those who could not withstand such changes would blame socialism for their own laziness, helplessness and lack of qualifications. I am for choosing the second alternative. The individual citizen cannot place the burden of blame on socialism for any and all personal failures.

[J. Silski] The change in the way many people think is an extremely optimistic fact for me. At one time, for example, a good metalsmith earned as much as average one and no one questioned this. Today, there is talk about the necessity of differentiation.

[Editor] I would like to mention yet another doubt. I do not agree with opinions that propose adding something to the program. However, I feel that guarantees should be created of elaborating the program contents into very detailed "timetables." Meanwhile, I continue to read in the press that the authorities of gmina X--to refer to the method of taking care of a very specific problem--use the following types of terms: "we have taken up and discussed the problem and have decided to undertake action." Everything is presented in generalities.

[G. Bukowski] This escape into generalities, platitudes and pretty words, which in practice do not mean anything, is the problem of many activists. However, we do know that the future depends on those who can solve concrete problems without beating about the bush about problems and difficulties. In this respect, the program gives an explicit explanation.

[J. Silski] The party program, which constitutes a perspective into the country's development, will be the basis for the evaluation of progress. After all, we will refer to it and settle accounts from it at the 11th, 12th

and subsequent congresses. This is an enormous responsibility that the party is taking upon itself. However, I am optimistic because the most interested side in the successful implementation of the program is the party which as the ruling party always pays a high price for failures.

[R. Ratajczak] However, I detect yet another shortcoming of the program. It discusses and addresses certain recommendations to the public, to the work force and to society. On the other hand, economic management and its responsibilities are touched upon to a small degree. It should be emphasized more strongly and explained more thoroughly that management is also political work and that the party must and will without exception make those guilty of various kinds of mismanagement responsible not only in terms of their work but also politically.

[J. Silski] For many years in our country, it was embarrassing to want to be a success [financially]. I believe that that is behind us now. What is of importance are the motivations which govern ambitious people. Today, the fulfillment of certain functions outside of scholarly work, organizational predispositions, lofty standards and experience must be understood as the fulfillment of a specific kind of social service. In speaking about cadre policies, I feel that we should create a system of horizontal advancement [awans poziomy] as a source of alternative occupational satisfaction.

[Editor] Everyone who has carefully read the program will agree that the party has taken upon itself an enormous responsibility of altering and reshaping social awareness and mentality. Certain apprehensions arise from the feeling that if following the Congress it will be necessary to take specific action, voices and pressure aimed at destroying such undertakings may appear. We must realize that such solutions, which may be unpopular with the public but which will be compatible with socioeconomic exigencies, will be inevitable.

[R. Ratajczak] Indeed, not enough is said about the expenses of the transitional period.

[J. Silski] In formulating tasks, the program draft plan states that the success of its implementation depends on the results of the second half of the 1980's. In other words, the key to success in the year 2000 and in the following years depends on the work done today and in coming years. Therefore, we cannot wait for the 10th Congress as for some sort of miraculous turning point in time. The fundamental problem lies in the answer to the question whether we want to achieve something or whether we are only interested in spectacular social applause. The answer is obvious and the choice simple, although, we cannot count on engaging everyone in the implementation of our program. However, we are concerned with how many will want to implement it in daily activity.

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POLITICS

POLAND

BRIEFS

PZPR AGITPROP LANGUAGE--Andrzej Parmanczuk, worker from Herbapol in Wroclaw:
"We must learn to propagate the ideas of the party. Workers have problems with assimilating the language of propaganda material, of conferences and political commentaries. In my opinion, we are committing an instructional mistake when we substantiate the socialist way of development with political, geographic and historical determinants. In such a context, socialism is received as a burden and a necessity of circumstances, and not as a goal. This is also how a part of our ranks look upon it." [Text] [Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 17 May 86 p 2] 9853/12795

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POLITICS

YUGOSLAVIA

CROATIAN OFFICIAL HEADS ALPINE-ADRIATIC REGIONAL ASSOCIATION

Belgrade NEDELJNE INFORMATIVNE NOVINE in Serbo-Croatian 20 Apr 86 pp 24-27

[Interview with Ante Markovic, chairman of the Executive Council of the Croatian Assembly and chairman of the Alpine-Adriatic Working Community, by Zoran Jelacic: "A New Phenomenon in Europe"; date and place not given]

[Text] If at the end of next week in reading the daily newspaper reports from Dubrovnik, where the plenary meeting of heads of government of the members of the Alpine-Adriatic Regional Association will be held, why Budva, for example, was not the host city, you will get a simple answer: Because Montenegro is not a member of the Alpine-Adriatic Working Community. The essential thing here, if you continue to put questions, is that you do not address them either to Zagreb or to Ljubljana. Perhaps the interest of the Yugoslav republics and provinces which do not belong to this community will be aroused when they learn that certain Hungarian districts are interested in collaborating with the Alpine-Adriatic Regional Association.

The brief answer to this group of questions in Zagreb is that the view taken of the Alpine-Adriatic Working Community reflects the particular outlook and interest. Alfons Naberznik, special counselor and minister plenipotentiary in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, says that he does not know of the topic of the Alpine-Adriatic Working Community being taken up at the federal level, but that the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs undoubtedly takes a favorable attitude toward the activity of this community.

The Working Community of Provinces, Republics, and Regions of the Alpine-Adriatic Eastern Alpine Region, which is its official title, was formed by the signing of a joint statement in Venice in November 1978. It is now made up of 11 members (Lombardy joined early this year): Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Venetia, Trentino-Alto Adige, Styria, Carinthia, Upper Austria, Slovenia, Croatia, Salzburg, and Bavaria. The latter two have the status of active observers, which sets them apart from the others only in that they do not preside in the proceedings of the Alpine-Adriatic Working Community [AAWC].

According to the information they went out of their way to make available to us in Zagreb, since fully informing the public about the work of the AAWC is one of the principal aims of this community, says Marko Ilic, assistant in the republic committee for foreign relations and chairman of the working committee

of the AAWC, the AAWC is open to anyone interested. This is stated in Article 2 of the joint statement on formation of the working community. At the outset the task was professional discussion and exchange of information and coordination of matters of interest to the members (from transportation to scientific topics). All communications are conducted in four languages (Serbo-Croatian, German, Slovene, and Italian) and activities are supervised by the Presidium, which every other year moves from member to member. The direct coordinator is the working committee, and everything takes place within the framework of six standing commissions and a sizable number of working groups. The commissions are headed by the individual members: the Commission for Land Use Planning and Environmental Protection (Upper Austria), the Transportation Commission (Friuli-Venezia Giulia), the Commission for Culture, Science, Information, and Youth Exchange (Carinthia), the Commission for the Economy (Venetia), the Commission for Agriculture and Forestry (Styria), and the Commission for Hygiene and Health (Slovenia).

It would take us far afield to cite in more detail what has been done in any of these fields. But by way of an example the study done on protection of historical sites is impressive.

Stated in telegraphese, and actually repeating the disconnected statements of Marko Ilic: Everything has been left to the initiative of the AAWC members, there are no permanent institutions, and everything is rotated every 2 years, there is no joint treasury, and actions are financed equally and by the number of members who have an interest in the particular case, there has been discussion of specific implementation of the documents from Helsinki and Osimo, there is no adoption of views by majority vote, rather it is a question of an exceptionally favorable climate--or by way of summing up, the large differences among the members are actually an advantage to the functioning of this community.

The supreme body of the community is made up of the heads of government of the provinces, republics, and regions. That is why we called upon Ante Markovic, chairman of the Executive Council of the Croatian Assembly, who for the last 1.5 years has headed the AAWC. We are publishing the interview in an edited version.

[Question] What at this moment is the principal characteristic of the Alpine-Adriatic Working Community?

[Answer] The working community was created out of an interest in establishing contacts with neighbors, but at the same time there were no great ambitions, but rather it was a question of establishing contacts in certain sectors such as environmental protection and cultural, athletic, and similar activities.

Over the last 4 years this relation has deepened and broadened into the area of economic relations, into economic and banking cooperation, into tourism. At the last meeting of the heads of government of the members of the AAWC it was stated that the work of this community over the last 1.5 years passed into a new and higher-quality phase: from a period of seeking out opportunities and ways of cooperating--to specific programs.

[Question] Can this be interpreted as a sign of intensified interest on the part of Croatia and Slovenia in developing cooperation even in the economic area, in view of the fact that you were the chairman over that time?

[Answer] That is true, too, but it is more than that. After all, the first thing is that when the presidium of the working community moved to Croatia, which meant for the first time it was going to a socialist country, that is, to a republic in a socialist country, this aroused not only great interest, but also suspense as to what would happen.

However, over this 1.5 years everyone has been impressed both by the manner and the tolerance as well as by the organization and overall breadth with which we have undertaken this job. Among other things we have brought into mutual relations very delicate issues which up until that time had been evaded, the issues, for example, of workers or of elements of the political system. And it should also be taken into account that representatives of differing political orientations are sitting at the same table. In spite of everything we have established very good human contacts.

You know that at the beginning of the year there was a formal presentation of the tourist and cultural opportunities of members of the AAWC in London. There is already talk about technological development, there are some altogether specific ideas here all the way to inclusion in "Eureka," and then a great deal has been done about environmental protection, and I hope that we will be talking about transportation in Dubrovnik if JAT has prepared itself according to the understanding we had with its director. That is, there is the idea of organizing what is called tertiary transportation with small aircraft for transportation within the Alpine-Adriatic Region. This is an almost optimum opportunity to meet our own needs for small-scale transportation by joint investment in an organization that would be headed by JAT.

[Question] This is the first economic organization outside Slovenia and Croatia that has become involved in the business transactions of the AAWC?

[Answer] That is right. But on our initiative. Regardless of how it is organized, that carrier would have the status of a basic organization of JAT and could be headquartered in Zagreb.

[Question] At the last meeting of heads of government you said that the exhibition in London had a strong political significance. I assume that that description can also be given of the other important activities of the AAWC?

[Answer] Yes, it can.

[Question] What are you primarily referring to here?

[Answer] You see, it is of great interest that this cooperation within the framework of AAWC assume an intensity in development that becomes very correct and constructive. You know, when one thinks about it objectively, then he has to conclude that the interest in cooperation is decisive to that kind of development. Otherwise there is no organization, however good it might be, that could bring people together and give them that orientation.

We should enter into the real reasons why this is the case. I must say that I am saying this for the first time, and this is my own assessment, these regions actually feel a need not only for their own autonomous development, but also for expressing the independence of their own interests and their own identity, which does not always completely coincide with the identity of the country as a whole. This is a normal thing, and this is a new phenomenon in Europe which we would do well to study rather than to become too much preoccupied with our internal problems. After all, something that we have been having problems with in Yugoslavia is actually a European and world phenomenon. Perhaps this is more pronounced in our country, because at certain points it is also bound up with ethnic factors, but you see that even in unified countries consisting of a single nationality the need is felt for expression of autonomous interests.

[Question] It seems that what has been a problem in Yugoslavia has not been such a problem in the work of the AAWC, although the initial differences are greater than in our country.

[Answer] Yes, but what I mean is that this is the case everywhere when one looks at things within the framework of individual countries and when he makes a comparison with this community. You see that in this latter case those borders have after all become a very relative thing. It is not just a question of movement of people and ideas, but common interests are being sought. Accordingly, it can be said that deep down these peoples have a great interest in cooperation and in working out mutual relations in that way. This cooperation is relieved of the burden of the governmental approach, of the consolidated government, of the centralistic government, and of similar approaches. This phenomenon could improve relations of the countries of Europe and could make a considerable contribution to peace.

[Question] Especially if parts of Hungary are included, as has been suggested.

[Answer] Yes, that would be an expansion. You see that there has been an immense growth of interest in the AAWC. Lombardy also made a particular effort to enter the community.

At the same time there is also an interest for all activities to become part of the community's work. For instance, the trade unions of the members have begun to establish ties and to seek their place, that is, to participate in resolving problems of social welfare, since all these members have a pronounced problem of unemployment, indeed a greater problem than in Slovenia and Croatia.

[Question] Would the possible inclusion of the trade unions and parliaments give the community a political character even in a formal way?

[Answer] It would not be formal, but one might conclude that that is essentially the case. From the formal standpoint this is quite consciously avoided. We have always held to the course of complete independence of every other European organization, and this is accepted in such a way that it functions well.

It is quite interesting that certain very delicate topics such as the topic of ethnic minorities have not been rejected, but we have undertaken to discuss them. It was resolved that a questionnaire would be developed to provide the basis for answering the question of exactly how to assist the development of those ethnic minorities in the economic and ethnic aspects. It is an interesting fact that Carinthia, which might well have had reservations, is handling this job and is doing it to the satisfaction of the Slovenes. Another thing is that the ethnic minorities have intervened by welcoming this job, but also stating that they are now an object of study rather than the agents in their own right they want to be. We will put this on the agenda of the next meeting. It is a fact that this idea of including the ethnic minorities in the discussion of their status is making its way and winning approval. We have waged the fight for an orientation with profoundly humanistic elements when it comes to the ethnic minorities.

In the final analysis, when we had problems, we said: Fine, this is a free organization and everyone who has an interest in staying in it can do so. And it does not mean that we have to agree on every issue. If there are five of us with some interest that does not attract the others, no one will force them to become involved. The essential aim of cooperation is that there is no coercion and that the interests of the members simply develop in their own way, and ultimately this need not coincide with the interests of their countries. Issues which are otherwise quite delicate, as I have said, are resolved much more easily in our relations when they are viewed from this angle.

[Question] Does this also apply to international relations?

[Answer] It is logical, and here there is also the fact that some old problems have been cropping up. It is well known that all of this will be improved through the development and spread of cooperation, for example, in technology and informatics.

[Question] Are there cases when the indisputable interests of the members of the community conflict with the interests of any of the states to which they belong?

[Answer] That can hardly be said to be the case. Incidentally, we have left it to every member to regulate on its own any possible problems with its central government. We have not even allowed this to crop up in our discussions. We have sought out our limits, and each of us has been mindful of his own general limits. But so far those others have not appeared at the table as an obstacle to resolving any issue of ours.

The community averts or moderates disputes, but not by entering into them, but by developing cooperation, by having a constructive impact on everything that arises that is adverse in relations between the countries. This is its main virtue. We do not discuss what our problems are, but what will develop our cooperation and understanding, and this automatically has an impact on the overall climate. Yet these are countries with completely different systems, they belong to different alliances, blocs, and non blocs. I do not know what the future will bring, but if matters should develop along the same lines,

with this kind of tolerance and understanding--which is anyway a normal thing--and if there should always be interests and provided that only those issues are taken up which have arisen out of particular interest, then it is certain that that cooperation can only develop further.

When that course is adopted, then any taboo topics such as the ethnic minorities are taken up more easily. Had we taken up the ethnic minorities as a problem, we probably would have immediately come up against barriers, old and well-known positions. But now when we talk about cooperation and development of this kind of cooperation, and we study what banking and other opportunities there are for creating a stronger economic basis for development of the ethnic minorities, this takes on an altogether different dimension. Then it is not a question of intervening in internal relations.

By all appearances I think it is of interest to our country as a socialist country to look seriously at what is happening in connection with the activity of a community like this. I do not deny that there are also certain ulterior motives and interests, but that will always be the case regardless of whether there is an AAWC or not. Ultimately this is not the essential thing, since one should not define a thing by its extremes, but by what is dominant and constructive.

[Question] Have you encountered any serious lack of understanding in Yugoslavia?

[Answer] I would not say so. I would rather say that there has been an unfamiliarity with things. That unfamiliarity has led to insufficient interest. That has actually led to an underestimation which is not a good thing because a portion of our interest is being served here, and that is an absolute certainty. I am speaking, of course, of an interest of Yugoslavia. In the final analysis, if a socialist republic of a country in which the communists are in power succeeds in leading this working community in this way, then that is also a picture of Yugoslavia. Be certain that at the very least this is being closely watched by the governments whose components are members of the AAWC.

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